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INTERNATIONAL

# Herald Tribune

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PARIS, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1973

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:  
Monday's Temp. 66-81 (12-14). Tomorrow similar.  
Tuesday's Temp. 66-81 (12-14). LONDON: Show-  
ers. Temp. 66-81 (12-14). Tomorrow little change.  
Wednesday's Temp. 70-87 (21-24). CHANGING: Mod-  
erately sunny. Temp. 68-88 (21-24). NEW  
YORK: Sunny. Temp. 68-88 (21-24). Yesterday's  
Temp. 68-88 (21-24).  
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

28,153

## Phase-4 Will Aid Dollar Overseas, Shultz Declares

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—President Nixon's new Phase-4 price rules will force rollbacks of gasoline prices in some parts of the nation, the Cost of Living Council said today.

But administration officials said Americans should expect prices to just about everything else to rise again soon, although not as fast as they might without the complex control system set to go into effect Aug. 12.

A day after the administration outlined Phase-4 and exempted the food and health industries from the 60-day price controls, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz sounded an optimistic note about the future of the U.S. economy.

"We are going to do better than inflation," he promised. He told a group of foreign newsmen the new economic measures will significantly strengthen the dollar abroad and improve the U.S. economic picture.

Shortly after Mr. Shultz spoke, the Cost of Living Council released a mass of proposed regulations that will govern price increases in Phase 4.

The oil industry was put under a complicated and detailed set of new ceilings that could mean lower gasoline prices at the pump in some areas, said the council's general counsel, William Walker.

Limits on fuels  
Gasoline, home heating oil and diesel fuel were put under a ceiling that limits prices to the Aug. 12 price plus the Jan. 10 price markup used by the seller. The markup is the difference between what he paid for the gasoline and what he charges. Forcing the use of an earlier markup instead of current higher one is expected to force some price rollbacks, Mr. Walker said.

In addition, crude domestic oil was put under a price ceiling at May 15 levels. The council set a complex system under which oil producers can escape the ceiling in some cases by expanding their production.

The idea of the system is to encourage more domestic production of oil and help relieve the current fuel shortage, the council said.

John T. Dunlop, director of the council, told reporters that Phase-4 was designed as a "delicate balance" of the government's need to restrain price increases while not hampering economic growth.

At the council, Mr. Dunlop and Mr. Walker gave these details on how Phase-4 will be tougher than previous control systems:

• Manufacturers will be allowed to boost prices only to reflect the amount of their actual costs on a dollar-for-dollar basis since the end of 1972. This move in effect puts more of a squeeze on profits.

• Wholesalers and retailers are limited to the same margin they used in marking up prices that they had before Feb. 5. This rule also forces retailers and wholesalers to absorb some costs, the council said.

But, while the rules are tougher in some respects, some industries were exempted at the outset, including public utilities.

In other Watergate developments:

• A second federal grand jury was authorized to investigate the Watergate affair. The new panel was sought by special prosecutor Archibald Cox, who is expanding his inquiry to matters including allegations that Nixon fund-raisers used extortion.

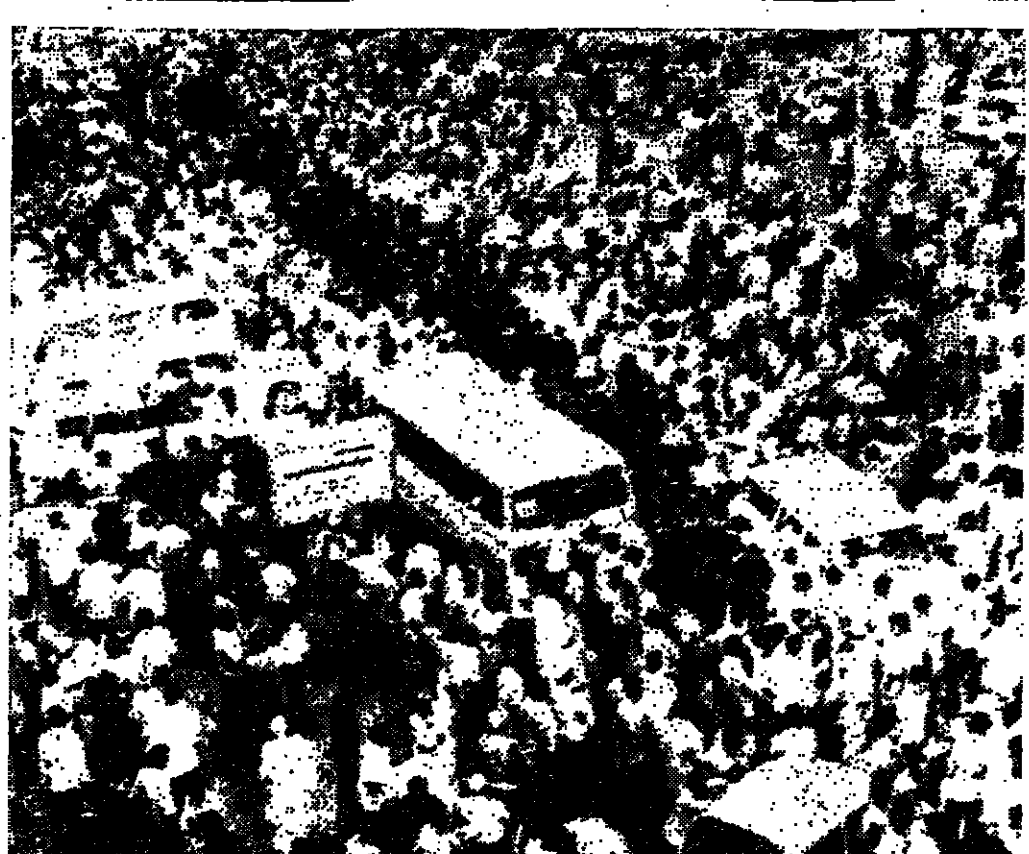
• A federal judge sealed the government's evidence against former White House aide Gordon Strachan, who has been granted immunity to testify before the Senate committee. The move was requested by prosecutors to protect their case against Mr. Strachan, since he cannot be prosecuted on the basis of any leads stemming from his forthcoming Senate testimony. Mr. Strachan reportedly is ready to testify that his former White House boss, H.R. Haldeman, knew about the wiretapping plans and was told of the results of the bugging.

The areas of contradiction between Mr. Mardian and others included whether burning of papers was suggested, whether he asked for FBI reports and whether he advised that Nixon re-election committee cash be taken out of the campaign.

Asked why the committee should believe him rather than others, Mr. Mardian declared: "The only answer I can give is that I have tried to testify to the best of my ability and belief."

Mr. Mardian said he had no recollection that Mr. Mitchell, who was then campaign director, suggested the burning of critical papers at a strategy meeting held in Mr. Mitchell's apartment the evening of June 19, 1972, two days after the break-in.

French Deputies to Russia  
PARIS, July 19 (Reuters).—A seven-man delegation from the French National Assembly, headed by its president, Edgar Faure, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union from July 19 to 29, officials said yesterday.



UNITY MARCH—Crowd in Tripoli gathers around vehicles preparing to continue motorized march on Cairo, calling for political union of the countries. Story Page 4.

As Mardian, LaRue Testify

## Watergate Contradictions Grow

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—

A former assistant attorney general and Nixon campaign official today contradicted the Senate hearing testimony of other Watergate figures. He also insisted he tried to get out of the cover-up as quickly as he could.

Robert C. Mardian testified that he was told within hours after the Watergate break-in that former Attorney General John N. Mitchell had approved a budget for "dirty tricks."

Mr. Mardian told the Senate Watergate committee that, beginning the day of the break-in, "information was imparted to me bit by bit, much of it contradictory, which drew me inexorably into an intolerable and, at times, unbearable situation of personal conscience—a situation in which I was precluded from acting according to the dictates of my personal desires or interests."

In the morning session of the committee, former campaign aide Frederick C. LaRue concluded two days on the witness stand in which he contradicted a key point in the testimony of Mr. Mitchell.

He said that Mr. Mitchell had deferred action on the proposed plans for the bugging of the Democratic National Committee at the Watergate complex at a meeting in Key Biscayne, Fla., on March 30, 1972. He added that it was his impression that Mr. Mitchell was trying to end talk of the wiretap plan.

"Mr. Mitchell certainly was not enthusiastic about it and was certainly trying to terminate any discussion of it," Mr. LaRue said.

Mr. Mitchell has testified that he had flatly rejected the plan that day. And Mr. Magruder has testified that Mr. Mitchell approved it.

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Robert C. Mardian testifying.

Deputy campaign director Jeb Stuart Magruder and Mr. LaRue have testified that Mr. Mitchell suggested the burning. Mr. Mardian, Mr. Mitchell and John W. Dean 3d, former White House counsel, said he did not. All five persons at the meeting now have been heard from.

Mr. Dean testified that Mr. Mardian had sought to read raw FBI reports.

"Did you ever say to Dean you wished to read the FBI 302 reports regarding the Watergate investigation?" asked a committee counsel, James Hamilton.

"That's the last thing I wanted to read," he answered.

Q. Did you ever read reports?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever suggest the FBI was being too aggressive and forcing FBI Director L. Patrick Gray should slow down his investigations?

A. Absolutely not.

Q. Is Mr. Dean dead wrong?

A. On that score he is dead wrong.

Mr. Mardian was also pressed on the testimony of campaign fund-raising chairman Maurice H. Stans, who said Mr. Mardian advised that \$31,000 in cash which was being kept at the Nixon committee should be taken out of the campaign.

Mr. Mardian said that, to the contrary, he advised campaign treasurer Hugh W. Sloan Jr. that the money should be accounted for in federal election reports, even if belatedly, and should be deposited in a bank.

Mr. Mardian also discussed two occasions when he said he tried to warn committee officials that wrongdoing was involved. He said that during the summer of 1972, a Nixon committee counsel, Kenneth J. Parkinson, told him that William O. Bittman, lawyer for convicted Watergate figure E. Howard Hunt Jr., was \$25,000 in attorney fees and that Bittman thought the Nixon committee should pay.

"I said, 'That sounds like blackmail, and we shouldn't pay it,'" Mr. Mardian said he told Mr. Parkinson. But that and numerous other subsequent payments were made.

He also testified that at the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## Pentagon Aide Sees SAC Role

# Laird Denies Ordering Raid Reports Falsified

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT).—Former Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird and his retired top military adviser, Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, yesterday criticized the falsification of official reports dealing with the secret bombing of Cambodia and disavowed any knowledge of any such actions.

Mr. Laird, now a principal White House adviser on domestic affairs, emphatically disputed a Pentagon suggestion that he and other high Defense Department officials had authorized a "special security reporting procedure," involving falsification, to prevent disclosure of the bombing. It involved more than 3,600 raids on Communist supply lines during a 14-month period in 1969 and 1970.

The suggestion was made Tuesday by Jerry W. Friedheim, the chief Pentagon spokesman, who told newsmen that the bombing operation itself "and the special security reporting procedures were fully authorized and directed by senior military and civilian officials here in Washington."

Inquiries Continue

The White House has confirmed that President Nixon personally authorized the bombing raids on Cambodia, with the approval of his key advisers, and urged that they be kept secret. But continuing inquiries by The New York Times have not been able to establish the source of the orders calling upon military officers—many of them serving in the Strategic Air Command, which flies the B-52 bombers—to falsify official documents. White House spokesmen were unavailable to discuss the matter yesterday.

Mr. Friedheim said today that the responsibility for falsifying the reports "most likely" rested with the Strategic Air Command, the Associated Press reported.

Mr. Friedheim said that "special security precautions" for masking the raids were ordered by top Defense Department officials for diplomatic reasons, but that "the mechanics no doubt were worked out in the major command; that was SAC."

Mr. Friedheim reported yesterday that 3,600 unannounced raids were carried out on Cambodia, with more than 100,000 tons of bombs dropped.

"It's true that there were extraordinary security measures," Mr. Laird said in a telephone interview, "but I did not at any time direct or authorize falsification of official records."

"At no time while I was in the Pentagon," he repeated heatedly, "did I direct or authorize the falsification of records."

The former secretary of defense, who rejoined the administration in the midst of the Watergate scandal in June, said he was baffled by the fact that the



Melvin R. Laird

in the report to the Senate committee, the AP reported.

Committee members have demanded an explanation from the Defense Department about that failure. They also have said that they would seek to determine who had authorized the falsification.

"I don't understand why they didn't include them," Mr. Laird said of the statistics. After the invasion of Cambodia in May, 1970, he said, "we never denied the bombing."

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger admitted on Monday that B-52s had been bombing Cambodia while the United States was officially professing to respect Phnom Penh's neutrality in the Vietnam war. He said the action was essential to protect U.S. troops.

A Revelation

That revelation—and the subsequent controversy—was prompted by Senate testimony on Monday from Hal S. Knight, a former Air Force major, who said that he had falsified some records and burned others under the direct orders of his superiors in South Vietnam.

In a telephone interview from his farm near Martinsburg, W. Va., Gen. Wheeler, who served as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that information on the secret bombing would not be included.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## Similar Version in Senate

# House Approves Bill to Limit President in Undeclared War

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).

—The House of Representatives passed a bill last night that sharply limits the President's power to wage undeclared wars—a measure that President Nixon has said he would veto.

The vote was 244 to 170, but it

was 32 short of the two-thirds needed to override a veto.

The Senate began debate on a similar bill, which it had approved in the last Congress and was expected to pass again. Another version, therefore, of the confrontation between the President and the Congress over war powers—such as was threatened last month over funds to bomb Cambodia, but then was compromised—appears to be making.

The legislation is intended to prevent the United States from sliding into another Vietnam-type war without specific congressional approval.

The House measure states that the President must halt any commitment of U.S. armed forces to combat outside the United States after 120 days, unless Congress has approved his action. The Senate bill would require him to halt after 30 days, unless he has congressional endorsement.

Can Halt Within 120 Days

The House bill also provides that Congress may order a halt to the U.S. involvement at any time within the 120 days if a majority of both houses of Congress passes such a resolution—which would not be subject to the President's signature or veto.

House Republican leader Gerald Ford of Michigan read to the House a telegram from Mr. Nixon on which said that he would veto any bill which contained those provisions. Mr. Nixon called them "dangerous and unconstitutional restrictions" on the President's power to act in the national interest in time of emergency.

Sponsors of the bill insisted that the measure simply was another expression of the constitutional power to declare war. If Congress does not pass a declaration of war, there is no war, they said. They also argued that if Congress fails to approve the President's undeclared war, it should be stopped.

Furthermore, they noted, the bill provides that Congress shall vote on a resolution of approval or disapproval, even if only one member introduces it in each house.

The provisions ordering U.S. involvement to cease by concurrent resolution troubled even some supporters, because a concurrent resolution has no legal force beyond the confines of the Capitol. But sponsors contended that the bill could give legal force to a future concurrent resolution.

The Senate bill does not have the provision ending hostilities by concurrent resolution.

Under the House bill, whenever the President sends U.S. troops into combat abroad, he must report to the Congress, within 72 hours, the reasons for his action, the legal authority for it and the estimated scope and cost of the operation. The 120 days then would begin to be counted.

As debate began in the Senate, Sen. Barry Goldwater, R., Ariz., said there were 25 "grave practical and constitutional problems" raised by the Senate version of the bill.

## French Said to Delay A-Tests To Sunday; Weather Blamed

From Wire

PAPEETE, Tahiti, July 19. The start of France's atomic nuclear tests was postponed today until Sunday because of unfavorable weather conditions, generally well informed sources said here.

The first test in the series had been scheduled for early today, at the Mururoa Atoll test site, northwest of Tahiti, the sources said.

The New Zealand Navy frigate Hako, which moved to within 20 miles of the atoll when the test appeared imminent, had reported being the balloon, from which the atomic device would be suspended, rising into position.

In Wellington, New Zealand, a Defense Department spokesman said today that the postponement apparently was caused by trouble with the balloon. He said that observers on the Otago had reported seeing the balloon change shape.

The spokesman said, "The balloon seems to be having some trouble with it. Their warships, which had been standing off Papeete, are now heading back to the atoll."

The Papeete sources said that the test will be held Sunday, if weather conditions improved. For safety reasons, an east-southeast wind is needed to blow the radioactive fallout into a dispersal pattern across the South Pacific.

In Paris, the state radio said that Adm. Christian Clavier, commander of the test operations

in French Polynesia, has left his headquarters in Tahiti for the test area—a move, the radio said, that was a signal the tests could be starting.

French Defense Ministry officials declined to comment on the report, in line with the official secrecy that has been observed about the tests.

There was no news of the whereabouts of the private American anti-test protest schooner FRI and its crew of 13, which was towed from the zone by a French Navy vessel yesterday.

New Zealand has sent a note to France about the New Zealanders aboard the FRI. Prime Minister Norman Kirk said yesterday that he had sent the note to the French ambassador here, Christian de Moolay.

Mr. Kirk said that it was not a protest note. Such a note, more appropriately would come from the country of registration of the FRI, the United States. He had made it clear to France some weeks ago that he expected the rights of New Zealand citizens to be protected.

French Deputies to Russia  
PARIS, July 19 (Reuters).—A seven-man delegation from the French National Assembly, headed by its president, Edgar Faure, will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union from July 19 to 29, officials said yesterday.

## Arab Holds 17 Hostage, Gets Free Passage From Greece

ATHENS, July 19 (AP).—

A Palestinian with a submachine gun seized 17 persons in a hotel lobby here today after failing in an attempt to shoot up an Israeli airline office. He threatened to kill the hostages but let them go after being promised safe conduct to the Middle East.

The gunman was escorted to Athens airport by the ambassadors of Egypt, Iraq and Libya and put aboard a flight to Kuwait.

The hostages, held for more than five hours, were two young sisters from Texas, a couple from Davenport, Iowa, a priest, two policemen and hotel employees.

The gunman said, waving his submachine gun with one hand and holding a grenade in the other, "I have no desire to live," he said. "After I shoot these people, I will pull the plug on a hand grenade and kill myself and everyone else around."

"You pass this on to the Greeks: if the deputy premier does not

come to the hotel I will shoot the Americans first and then the priest."

The Palestinian spoke through an interpreter. He demanded that Deputy Premier Stylianos Patakos escort him to the airport for safe conduct out of the country.

But Mr. Patakos refused. The three Arab ambassadors then came forward to arrange the gunman's safe conduct.

The gunman refused to identify himself but said he came from "occupied Palestine."

In addition to the submachine gun and two grenades, the gunman was armed with two revolvers, apparently taken from the two policemen.

Shortly before noon, an El Al security guard saw a man with a submachine gun enter the outer door of the Israeli airline's office. The guard triggered an automatic lock on an inner door.

The man tried to batter in the door, but it held and he raced away down a side street into the Amalia Hotel. There he rounded up 40 hostages, but soon let all but 17 go.

Police surrounded the hotel, placed sharpshooters in strategic locations and then tried to negotiate with him but failed because of language problems.

Police Inspector Angelos Dondos wounded himself accidentally when his pistol caught on a door handle as he was entering the hotel to negotiate.

The accident apparently led the gunman to believe that police were moving in and he fired off several rounds from his automatic weapon, chipping the marble in the hotel lobby.



ATHENS EXCHANGE—Shil holding submachine gun, the young Palestinian is escorted by Greek police as he leaves hotel where he held hostages for more than five hours.







# Brookings Institution Report

## Study Sees Huge U.S. Savings By Shifts in Defense Strategy

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—Major shifts in U.S. defense strategy that could cut rising military costs by \$10 billion to \$25 billion a year by 1978 were suggested yesterday in a study by the Brookings Institution.

One projected alternative would return existing strategy for defense of Europe by reaping U.S. forces "for a short, intense conflict in Europe rather than for a replay of World War I." In addition, "In Asia, the United States would limit its security interests to Japan and the defense of Southeast Asia."

These and other bold ideas for revising nuclear and conventional forces and strategies are set to be discussed in congressional hearings on U.S. force levels in Europe.

The proposals, published by

## Errors Seen in Soviet Deal on U.S. Wheat

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of the Senate investigations subcommittee, said today that governmental blunders in the Soviet wheat deal cost American food buyers \$1 billion.

Sen. Jackson, whose subcommittee will open public hearings tomorrow on the wheat sale, said that large increases in the prices of hamburger, chicken, flour and eggs can be traced directly to the 1972 deal.

"The blunder was born in a climate of government secrecy and bureaucratic negligence," Sen. Jackson said. The panel will be investigating whether laws were violated by the Agriculture Department, by companies that sold the grain or by sellers in commodity futures. He said that he has evidence now of indicate violations.

Sen. Jackson said that President Nixon's new Phase-4 wage-price controls will not work unless the government takes steps to coordinate agricultural exports.

"I believe there has to be some type of control on [export of] critical items that could have adverse effects on American consumers," Sen. Jackson said. Congress should create a central clearing house and set standards for such exports.

Knew in Advance

He said that the subcommittee has information that the Agriculture Department knew in advance about the impending sale of wheat without information from Americans.

The first scheduled witness tomorrow will be Clarence Palmy, who, while assistant secretary of agriculture, negotiated the wheat sale and then became an officer of Continental Grain Co., a major supplier of wheat to the Soviet Union. He is to be followed by Bernard Steinhilber, executive vice-president of Continental.

Sen. Jackson said that a key question for the panel is why the U.S. government depleted the grain reserve to make the sale when wheat owned by the government could have been sold. He said that the subcommittee has information that the Agriculture Department knew of knowing about the negotiations.

"By keeping quiet—or by not adhering to learn about these sales—USDA virtually insured that the Russians and the grain corporations would benefit at the expense of the farmers," he said.

## Launch for Skylab Periled by Union

CAPE KENNEDY, July 19 (UPI).—Union members who maintain water, air conditioning and sewer lines for the spaceport said yesterday that they may strike over a wage dispute 10 days before the planned launch of the Skylab crew.

Space officials said it was uncertain whether such a walkout would affect the July 28 launch.

## 59th Starfighter Down

BONN, July 19 (AP).—West German armed forces lost their 59th F-4 Phantom II starfighter jet today when the plane crashed near Ingolstadt in Bavaria, the Defense Ministry announced. The pilot parachuted to safety.

the independent research institution were made at a time when the Nixon administration is mounting a major campaign in Congress to beat back drives to cut the numbers of U.S. troops based in Western Europe.

## Nixon Doctrine

Although the administration prides itself on reductions it has made in U.S. forces around the world under the Nixon Doctrine, the Brookings report states:

"Less attention has been paid to devising ways of using manpower more efficiently or simplifying the design of weapons systems. And for the most part, no changes have been made in the assessment of U.S. interests abroad, and of the forces necessary to protect them."

With the soaring costs of manpower and equipment, the study said, "the fact remains that a year of major progress in the President's quest for international peace has been followed by a substantial increase in the defense budget."

"In effect," the report noted, "this year's peace dividend is to be used for military rather than civilian purposes."

## 25 Percent More

For 1974, the cost of the "baseline force" for U.S. defense is listed at \$83.1 billion with \$85 billion in total obligatory authority. Projecting these costs, the report said that "by 1978 the current dollar defense budget could reach \$104 billion, or almost 25 percent more than in fiscal 1974."

"Two types of alternatives were given special emphasis in the report. One is a slowdown of the pace of modernizing nuclear strategic forces and economizing on spending generally, with projected savings of \$3 billion in fiscal 1974, 'nearly \$6 billion in 1975, and \$10 billion in 1978.'"

A bolder option, with projected savings of \$25 billion by 1978, would require basic changes in U.S. doctrine. In Europe, it would be based on fighting "a short war" rather than a protracted conflict; in Japan, on a limiting of security interests, and in Southeast Asia, on a disengagement from defense commitments. It would include the following changes:

● Strategic weapons: Nuclear land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles would be gradually phased out. Instead of the nuclear "triad" of U.S. land, sea and air power, there would be just two kinds of nuclear forces—a dryad composed of bombers and submarine-launched missiles, on the assumption that two kinds of offensive forces would provide an invulnerable, flexible and powerful strategic retaliatory capacity indefinitely.

● Conventional forces: "Total conventional forces would be cut by roughly one-third. Army and Marine Corps divisions would be reduced from 16 to the equivalent of 11, carrier task forces from 15 to 9. Air Force tactical fighter wings would decline from 21 to 15."

● Europe: The approximately 250,000 U.S. ground troops in Europe would be reduced about 50,000 by reorganizing on the basis of retaining in the United States portions of units based in Europe. Troops would be rotated in relatively short tours in order to reduce numbers of U.S. dependents living abroad, with cutbacks of forces earmarked for protracted war missions.

● Asia: A "lower military profile in Asia" would include the recall of about 50,000 U.S. men and four tactical fighter wings from Thailand; sharply reducing the U.S. military presence in Japan, Okinawa, Taiwan, South Korea and the Philippines and relying primarily on U.S. naval forces in the Pacific for the defense of Japan.

In examining the consequences of such fundamental shifts in U.S. strategy, the study acknowledged that a major question is whether the Soviet Union would interpret them as "a basic weakening of U.S. resolve" that would encourage the Kremlin to press the United States in areas of potential conflict.

For the Soviet leaders, the report noted, this would mean abandoning the opportunities they now perceive in economic and political cooperation with the United States.

"On the other hand," the report stated, "in the areas of major interest to the United States—Western Europe and Japan—the U.S.S.R. would see little evidence of a change in the U.S. security commitment."



Rescuers lifting body of one of the passengers while bus is still in the water.

## Bodies Recovered in France's Worst Bus Accident

VIZILLE, France, July 19 (Reuters).—Divers and firemen recovered bodies today from a mountain river near here where a bus full of Belgian tourists crashed last night.

The police said 43 persons died in the crash, the worst such accident recorded in France. Six passengers, including a priest and two boys, survived.

All the passengers were Belgians returning to the Mons area from a vacation. Among the bodies recovered were those of several children. Three hundred rescue workers, including frogmen, worked under the glare of floodlights throughout the night to recover bodies from the swollen waters of the Romanche River.

The Romanche has been swollen

by recent rain and some of the bodies were found three miles downstream from the bridge where the bus plunged 60 feet into the river. First indications were that most of the killed had died from drowning. Suitcases, handbags and pieces of wreckage dotted the river banks.

## Exact Cause Unknown

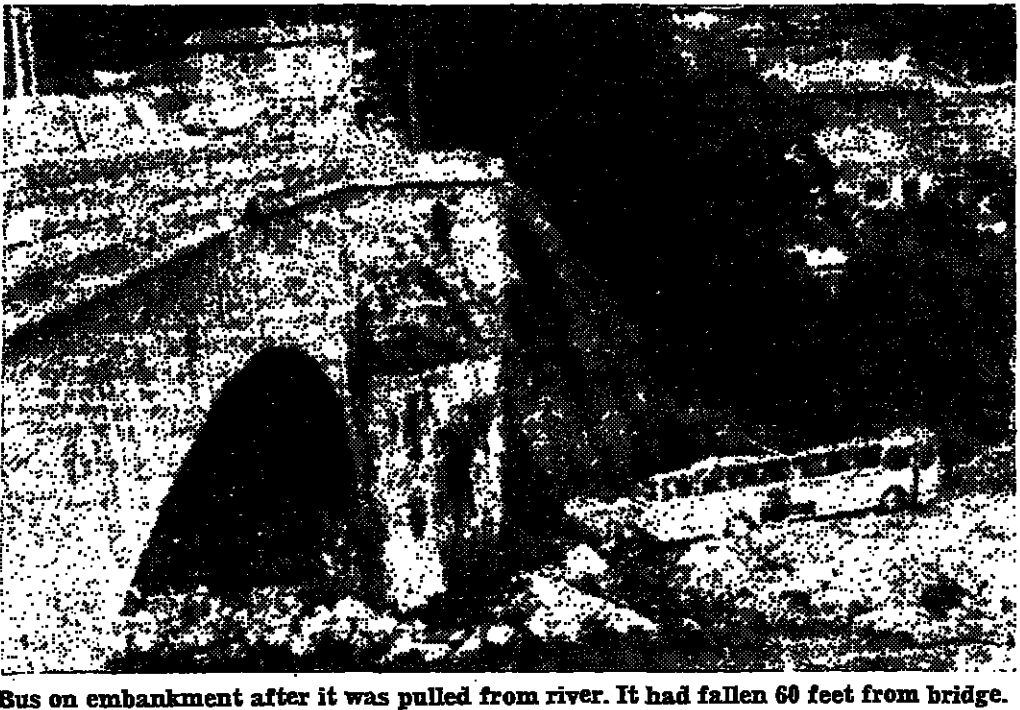
The exact cause of the accident remained unknown today. Albert Degreve, a survivor, told reporters in a Grenoble hospital that he was sitting in the middle of the bus, driven by Albert Lechien, 53, as it traveled toward the bridge.

"At the bottom of the hill, we all felt that we were going much too fast," Mr. Degreve, 45, said. "Some of us shouted, 'Albert, don't do anything silly.'"

"Then there was a burning smell from the end of the bus. I realized something had gone wrong. I don't think anybody realized what was happening. Suddenly the bus was filled with water. I was very lucky because I do not know how to swim."

The accident occurred on a particularly dangerous slope which French newspapers today described as "murderous." A notice warning drivers to slow down by engaging low gear, rather than running on their brakes, used to be posted on the road but was recently removed.

One of the survivors, named by hospital sources in Grenoble as Mrs. Denis Dubois, 60, was in a coma today.



Bus on embankment after it was pulled from river. It had fallen 60 feet from bridge.

## Agree on Broad Principles

## EEC Begins Talks on Anti-Pollution Policy

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 19 (UPI).—The Common Market ministers, holding their first joint talks today on environment and anti-pollution policy, agreed to broad principles and began to draft a resolution.

No formal statement was issued on the meeting, but there was debate concerning authority over development of a Common Market anti-pollution policy, with

France objecting to giving such power to the EEC Council of Ministers. France argued that policy in that field should be the responsibility of the member states and be only marginally within the authority of the Common Market itself.

The French pointed out that there was no reference to environmental policy in the Treaty of Rome, on which the EEC is based. The Irish minister, meanwhile, complained to the Danish minister

after the meeting about a Danish plan to dump 10,000 tons of toxic waste into the sea 250 miles off the Irish coast.

## Strongly Felt

Both ministers were anxious to play the matter down, but their situation was strongly felt by all participants. The French representatives similarly felt compromised in their ambition to establish an EEC environment policy when reports reached Brussels during the meeting that the French nuclear tests in the Pacific were imminent.

The French invited all other EEC members, as well as the European Commission, to attend a scheduled conference in Paris in September to discuss the problems of marine pollution.

The Irish government has asked the Danes for more information about the proposed dumping of hormone and sleeping pill by-products. When the Danish intention first became known, it drew protests from Danish fishermen. The Danes hoped to find an alternative site south of Ireland and 100 miles off the French coast but, in view of the Irish reaction, the second plan probably will have to be abandoned.

## 3 Swim Elbe to West

HANNOVER, July 19 (Reuters).—A 46-year-old lawyer, a 30-year-old woman and her nine-year-old daughter fled from East Germany to the West early today by swimming the River Elbe together. West German border police said.

## Press Claims Freedom Hit In U.K. Ruling

### Law Lords Block Thalidomide Article

LONDON, July 19 (Reuters).—A leading British newspaper yesterday lost its court battle to publish an article on children crippled by the drug Thalidomide—and its editor immediately asserted that the outcome was a blow to freedom of the press.

The outcome of the lengthy legal battle waged by the Sunday Times came when the House of Lords ruled yesterday that publication of the article would be in contempt of court in view of prospective actions against Distillers Co. (Biochemicals) Ltd., which produced and marketed the drug in Britain.

The article was a lengthy feature dealing with the crippled children, the role of Distillers, the question of possible responsibility and the 10-year-old unsolved problem of compensation. The decision by the five law lords, Britain's highest appeals court, means that the newspaper cannot publish the article until complex litigation involving Distillers and representatives of the 400 children believed affected by Thalidomide has been concluded.

## May Accept Offer

However, a settlement is believed to be imminent. The majority of parents involved have recently indicated that they are prepared to accept Distillers' offer of a \$20-million settlement and the details are now being worked out.

Sunday Times editor Harold Evans commented that the ruling was "a grave blow to freedom of the press in this country, not so much for what it says in itself, but for the fact that it has introduced new confusion into the law."

Lord Morris said the article went too far because, with much elaboration of facts, while not asserting a conclusion, it in effect conveyed the message that an examination of the negligence question showed that there was a considerable case that could be presented against Distillers. Distillers has consistently denied negligence, while offering to help children affected by the drug.

The 83-year-old leading law lord, Lord Reid, said he did not think freedom of the press would suffer from the ruling and added that the law would be clearer and easier to apply if it were made a general rule that "it is not permissible to prejudice issues in pending cases."

The British press lined up today in unanimous outrage against the ruling.

"The balance of their lordships' arguments is tilted not only against the freedom of the press but also—and far more important—against justice," said the Daily Mail in a typical editorial comment.

"Are we, and even other British newspapers who take an opposite view to ours, to be prohibited for years from writing about the accusations of massacre in Mozambique?" asked the Times.

"Would all British newspapers be stopped from printing international news the rest of the world would know?"

The Guardian called the decision "a perverse judgment." The Daily Telegraph said the law lords took "a somewhat stringent view of the nature of contempt."

## Rioting Erupts In Naples Over Bakers' Strike

NAPLES, July 19 (Reuters).—"Bread riots" are spreading in Naples in the wake of a strike by two-thirds of the city's 500 bakers.

The bakeries shut down this week to protest a regional edict pegging the price of bread at 180 lire (about 28 cents) a kilo. Dozens of housewives laid siege to their bakeries and in some cases smashed them. Gangs armed with crowbars smashed machinery in several bakeries and made off with hundreds of loaves.

At the same time, shops that stayed open were attacked by bakers armed with iron bars. Police received more than 50 telephone calls last night reporting violence in connection with the strike.

Yesterday, about 100 women built and set fire to a barricade in a square near the Naples lunatic asylum before being dispersed by police.

The bakers claim that they are losing money because of the rising cost of flour and the fixed price for their products.

## Ulster Raids by British Army Net an IRA Leader, 13 Others

BELFAST, July 19 (AP).—Northern Ireland's most-wanted guerrilla and two of his senior officers were captured in a Belfast house today after an informer tipped off the British Army on their whereabouts.

British troops seized Gerry Adams, 34, the commander of the Belfast Brigade of the Irish Republican Army's Provisional wing, and two of his aides, Brendan Hughes, 23, and Tom Cahill, 38. They were seized in the Roman Catholic Falls Road area. Later, they were handed over to Belfast police.

In what authorities called "a major breakthrough," two raids later resulted in the arrests of 11 more IRA Provisionals. In the first of the two raids, British troops arrested four men, again acting on information from an informer. Some women and children also were rounded up, but a military spokesman said they were released.

In Armagh, two carloads of Provisionals were arrested by security forces. A spokesman said it was believed they were all from the Belfast area.

Intermed in 1972

Mr. Adams, a former bartender, has been in British custody before. He was interned in 1972 and released after a few months, at IRA insistence, in order to take part in peace talks with Britain's Northern Ireland administrator, William Whitelaw.

At that time, Mr. Adams was known as an IRA moderate, but he was subsequently promoted to the command of the Belfast Brigade and gained a reputation as a spokesman for violence.

Mr. Cahill is a brother of former Belfast Brigade commander Joe Cahill, who is serving a three-year jail term in the Irish Republic for gunrunning.

The arrests were made as the minister of state for Northern Ireland, William Van Straubenzee, told the House of Commons in London that British troops were achieving "considerable success" against the guerrillas.

Mr. Van Straubenzee also an-

nounced, without giving figures, the first arrests of members of a militant Protestant group, the Ulster Freedom Fighters, who have claimed responsibility for the murder of several Catholics in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, the Provisional IRA admitted setting off a bomb that killed two British soldiers in Belfast on Tuesday. The guerrillas denied in the statement that civilians had been endangered by the bomb, although three elderly women were hurt. Two other soldiers remained in serious condition today.

In Londonderry, a bomb wrecked an auto accessory shop but a second bomb, planted nearby, was defused by army sappers. There were no casualties.

The British Army said it sent home a soldier whose mother has begun a campaign in England to have troops withdrawn from Northern Ireland.

Protestant extremists had threatened to kill the soldier, Pte. Paul Chaston, because of his mother's campaign. The army refused to disclose where Pte. Chaston had been sent but reliable sources said he and his family were at a hideaway in England.

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## Ranks Grow Steadily

30,000 Libyans Near Border  
On March to Cairo for Unity

CAIRO, July 19 (UPI)—More than 30,000 Libyans on a motorized march to demand complete union with Egypt pushed through the port city of Benghazi and the town of Derna and headed for the Egyptian frontier today, still determined to demonstrate in the heart of Cairo.

"The people are enthusiastic and determined to carry on the march to Cairo," the Libyan news agency reported.

Asked about Egyptian plans to stop the march at the coastal resort of Mersa Matruh, 120 miles inside Egypt, an agency official said: "We don't know where Mersa Matruh is."

The Libyans, rolling along in a convoy of shiny new cars and considered buses, are expected to break down barriers and sweep away barbed wire obstructions at the frontier to symbolize the unity they demand, the Tripoli radio said.

One car, with five occupants and bearing the number 422 assigned by organizers of the march, arrived in Mersa Matruh today and continued toward Cairo. The driver, who said they had left the march far behind by not stopping for 24 hours except for fuel, added that there had been no customs or immigration problem at the border.

At Benghazi and Derna, thousands of Libyan workers and students joined the convoy that began yesterday near the Tunisian border. Witnesses said the turnout was difficult to estimate, but that there were at least 2,000 vehicles. Derna is about 150 miles from the Egyptian border.

Accord on Trade  
Signed by France  
And E. Germany

PARIS, July 19 (UPI)—France and East Germany today signed a 10-year trade and economic cooperation treaty aimed at doubling their commercial exchanges every five years.

Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the French finance minister, signed the agreement with East Germany's External Trade Minister Horst Seifert. Two weeks ago, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing signed a similar 10-year accord in Moscow.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said the agreement, an outline which does not spell out firm trade figures but merely basic aims, would prove successful only if "deeds follow our intentions."

French officials said that trade with East Germany totaled 400 million francs in 1969 and had tripled by 1972. But French exports recently sagged.

Caetano Ends  
Controversial  
London VisitPortuguese Premier  
Returns to Lisbon

LONDON, July 19 (Reuters).—Portugal's Premier Marcello Caetano left for home today after a four-day visit which encountered opposition because of allegations of Portuguese atrocities in Africa.

Mr. Caetano's jet arrived this afternoon in Lisbon. His controversial visit was to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the British-Portuguese treaty. No communiqué was issued by the departing premier.

Portuguese diplomats pronounced themselves satisfied with the official welcome and the comparatively small scale of the anti-Caetano demonstrations during the week. The protests, although vociferous, failed to disrupt the visit.

Most of the demonstrators were from the Committee for Freedom in Mozambique, Angola and Guinea, all Portuguese colonies. There was no demonstration at London Heathrow Airport as Mr. Caetano took his leave from Deputy Foreign Minister Julian Amery.

Throughout the visit, a heavy police guard kept protesters well away from the premier, who nevertheless often heard cries of "Caetano-assassin."

They were referring to reports that the Portuguese Army in Mozambique had murdered blacks suspected of helping guerrillas. In a news conference yesterday, Mr. Caetano said that initial inquiries had ruled out the possibility of such a massacre.

Charges by Peking HONG KONG, July 19 (Reuters).—China today accused Portugal of resorting to genocidal massacre in Africa to limit the black population.

It also reaffirmed support for the African people in their fight against imperialism and colonialism.

The official Chinese news agency, in its first comment on the alleged massacre in Mozambique, called it a "bloody crime" which had "roused the indignation of world public opinion and volcanic wrath among the African people."

U.S. May Increase  
Soybean Exports

WASHINGTON, July 19 (Reuters).—Agriculture Secretary Earl L. Butz said today that it may be possible to increase exports of U.S. soybeans this marketing year—which ends in September—above the limit set by export controls imposed last month.

Mr. Butz said that the department was studying the soybean supply position and if, as was expected, domestic soybean crushings appear to be below predictions, the department probably would recommend an increase in allowable exports.

## Husak Goes to Russia

VIENNA, July 19 (AP).—Czechoslovak Communist party chief Gustav Husak left Prague today for a vacation in the Soviet Union.



LION IN A LATHER—Nemo, a 430-pound lion in the Warner Bros. jungle habitat in West Bedford, N.J., getting shampoo and cold rinse from one of the attendants at the park this week. Both of them, Nemo especially, seem to be having a ball.

Kidnappers Are Said to Offer  
Finger to Prove Getty Held

ROME, July 19 (UPI)—The self-described kidnappers of J. Paul Getty 3d, 16, grandson of one of the world's richest men, have told his mother that they are prepared to send her one of his fingers as proof that they were holding him, police and family sources said today.

The sources said the offer was made in a telephone call to Gail Harris Tuesday night and again in a letter in her son's handwriting.

Mrs. Getty's attorney asked the state radio network today to carry a message to the boy, grandson of oil billionaire J. Paul Getty, promising to follow their instructions and keep silent about future contacts.

Police and family sources confirmed the kidnappers' threat after the Rome newspaper Il Tempo broke the story.

The newspaper said Mrs. Harris asked an anonymous telephone

caller Tuesday night: "But how can I be sure that Paul is alive?" After a brief silence, Il Tempo said, the man replied in an irritated tone:

"We will send you one finger of Paul's."

Domenico Scali, chief of the Rome crime squad, said the threat convinced Mrs. Harris that the kidnapping was genuine.

Both he and Mrs. Getty denied reports that the kidnappers had asked a ransom of 300 million lire (\$600,000).

Mrs. Getty told newsmen after her second contact with the kidnappers Tuesday that no specific ransom figure had been mentioned.

The first contact was a telephone call a week ago, two days after young Getty was last seen on Rome's Piazza Navona. His absence had caused no particular concern until then because he neither ate nor slept at home regularly.

U.S. Disclaims  
Pressing for  
Lon Nol's Exit

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT).—An administration official asserted yesterday that the United States had decided against interfering in Cambodia's domestic political situation and was not trying to bring pressure on President Lon Nol to step down.

The official said that the White House had adopted a "hands-off policy" and was opposed to any "diem-style" solutions in Cambodia, a reference to the support given by Washington to the overthrow of President Ngo Dinh Diem of South Vietnam in 1963.

"We don't know who would be any better than Lon Nol, and have no candidate in the wings," he said.

He also said that he wanted to provide "clarification" of reports from Phnom Penh that President Nixon had invited Mr. Lon Nol to this country for medical treatment for the paralysis that resulted from his 1971 stroke.

Treated in 1971-72

He said that U.S. Army doctors from Hawaii and South Vietnam treated Marshal Lon Nol in 1971 and part of 1972. But more recently, he said, the Cambodian leader has turned to a New York specialist for help. The physician was able to use State Department channels to communicate with Marshal Lon Nol and with the Army doctors, he said.

During the last six months, Marshal Lon Nol talked of coming to the United States in search of a "miraculous cure," the official said. In May, the official said, he wrote Mr. Nixon saying that he might visit the United States about June 15.

Mr. Nixon, in a reply sent in the last month, said, according to the official, that he would be happy to see him if he arrived for treatment.

The official refused to divulge the name of the New York physician.

Since then, Marshal Lon Nol has vacillated about coming to the United States, the official said. "At this moment, we don't know if he will come or will not come, or when."

No Pentagon Plan  
To Resume Draft  
To Meet Shortage

WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—The Pentagon said yesterday it has no contingency plans for reverting to the military draft, even though the new all-volunteer army is approximately 15,000 men short of its planned strength.

When asked at what point the Pentagon would feel the need to bring back conscription if recruiting efforts deteriorated, William P. Clements Jr., deputy defense secretary, said: "That's not even being considered."

In a briefing on the status of the all-volunteer force, Mr. Clements said the Defense Department is satisfied with the recruiting efforts since drafting ended in December and predicted that "an all-volunteer force can be achieved and maintained." The power of the government to draft men into the armed services officially expired on July 1.

At the same briefing, Lt. Gen. Robert C. Taber, principal deputy assistant defense secretary for manpower and reserve affairs, said a return to the draft would depend on factors beyond the military's numerical strength. These, he said, would include the Pentagon's perception of future enlistment trends, global balance of power and public opinion at home.

Mr. Taber asserted that the Defense Department has not even determined at what manpower level it would be forced to reinstitute the draft. He said a tentative plan for such an eventual has not even been devised.

Soviet Union and India Back  
New Regime in Afghanistan

NEW DELHI, July 19 (AP).—India and the Soviet Union backed Afghanistan's new military-led government today, Gen. Sadat Mohammed Daud's first day as president and premier.

Meanwhile, Radio Kabul reported that several persons were killed in the Tuesday morning coup d'état—the new regime's first admission that blood was spilled in the take-over.

Diplomatic reports said that Gen. Daud's soldiers were meeting resistance from some garrisons in the southern part of the country.

Reuters reported from Kabul that tanks and armored cars remained posted at key points in the Afghan capital. But the streets were quiet and there were no signs of armed resistance.

Radio Kabul said that the Russian ambassador had delivered

to the Foreign Ministry the Soviet government's decision to recognize Gen. Daud's regime in place of the monarchy of King Mohammed Zahir Shah.

The Russians, Gen. Daud's most important ally during his 10 years as premier from 1963 to 1968, thus became the first government to accept the new regime.

Radio Kabul announced that India had become the second, although a spokesman for the Indian Foreign Ministry stopped short of using the term "recognition." The spokesman said that, since the Afghanistan bureau was functioning as a "continuing entity," there was no need for formal recognition.

U.S. Weighs Recognition

In Washington, a State Department spokesman said recognition was still under study.

The Indian Foreign Ministry said the Afghan Foreign Ministry had called in the heads of mission in Kabul yesterday. The office's director-general "explained... the developments which had just taken place," the Indian spokesman said.

He said the Afghan official then asked that the governments which the diplomats represented immediately recognize the Daud regime.

Radio Kabul gave no figures on casualties of the coup and no details about who was killed.

But the British Broadcasting Corp. reported that 30 persons had been killed, including some officers. One was said to be Gen. Gulbuddin Hekmatyar, head of the Afghanistan Air Force. Western diplomats also reported that he was believed to have been killed.

Finns to Return  
Man Who Fleed  
Russia in Boat

HELSINKI, July 19 (UPI).—The police said today they would return to the Soviet Union a 25-year-old Lithuanian who tried to flee in a rowboat across the Gulf of Finland.

Vello Hohn, deputy chief of the Helsinki criminal police, said the man would be returned in a few days.

A Finnish freighter picked the man up floundering near the Finnish coast, yesterday. Sailors said the man repeatedly said he wanted to go to West Germany. Mr. Hohn said the man's parents were German but that he was a Soviet citizen. The police said he carried no passport or identification papers.

The man did not ask for political asylum in Finland, the police said.

## Supreme Soviet Closes

MOSCOW, July 19 (UPI).—The Supreme Soviet parliament ended a three-day session today after unanimously endorsing decrees to improve public education, combat hijacking of airliners and protect literary property. Tass news agency said.

Canadian Aide Quits Saigon,  
Sees Détente Aiding Peace Bid

SAIGON, July 19 (AP).—Ambassador Michel Gavrin, the leader of the Canadian delegation to the international peace-keeping commission here, said today that the key to peace in Vietnam "is in the hands of Moscow and Peking, who are both interested in bettering their relations with the United States."

Mr. Gavrin departed for Canada today, only 13 days before the rest of the 280-man Canadian delegation officially pulls out of the four-party international Commission of Control and Supervision.

He also took some parting shots at the two Communist-bloc members of the ICCS, Hungary and Poland, and strongly criticized the Viet Cong.

Mr. Gavrin said he was more optimistic about the prospects of peace in Vietnam than he was a month ago.

Optimism Voiced

"This optimism is based on a number of assumptions which may prove wrong in the end," he said.

However, I am inclined to believe the key to peace in Vietnam is in the hands of Moscow and Peking, who are both interested in bettering their relations with the United States.

This desire on their part is likely to have priority over their interest in the Indochina peninsula. Furthermore, I do not feel the Chinese wish the North Vietnamese to control the entire peninsula," Mr. Gavrin said.

"They are therefore interested, as I believe are the Soviets, in maintaining the status quo of four independent states (North and South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos)."

Mr. Gavrin mentioned Hungary and Poland by name for the first time in criticism of their roles on the commission. Ideological differences have hampered the commission's efforts to observe the cease-fire and investigate violations. Indonesia is the fourth ICCS member.

"I would say that Poland and Hungary would like to be involved," he said.

9 Held in Protest  
At White House

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI).—Nine anti-war protesters were arrested yesterday for protesting the Cambodia bombing while on a tour of the White House.

A total of 37 persons have been arrested since July 6 in similar anti-war protests. A spokesman for the demonstrators, who are affiliated with the Roman Catholic anti-war Community for Creative Non-violence, said two of the women arrested are nuns.

Four persons, including the nuns, sat down and began praying at the entrance to the Secret Service said, and an hour later a group of five knelt and prayed in a White House corridor.

The spokesman said, "They told people they were stopping to pray for people being bombed in Cambodia and asked people to join them." The nine were charged with unlawful entry.

Rogers, in Seoul, Endorses  
UN Membership for 2 Koreas

SEOUL, July 19 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers discussed United Nations membership for both North and South Korea yesterday in talks with South Korean Premier Kim Chong Pil.

On his first visit to Seoul since 1968, Mr. Rogers assured his hosts that President Chung Hee Park's proposal for UN membership for both Koreas has the full endorsement of Washington. Mr. Park made the proposal in June, reversing previous opposition to any recognition for North Korea.

Mr. Park's proposal repeatedly has been turned down by Communist North Korea as a "sinister scheme to perpetuate the split of the nation and fabricate two Koreas, according to the U.S. imperialists' plan."

That charge was repeated again yesterday in a broadcast coinciding with Mr. Rogers' arrival in Seoul from Tokyo, where he took part in a U.S.-Japanese cabinet-level economic conference.

Mr. Rogers met with the foreign minister of South Korea, Kim Yung Shik, and assured him that the 49,000 U.S. troops in Korea will not be reduced before the end of 1974.

American sources said that the long-range U.S. goal is to fill the 100,000 troops in 1980 and remove American troops from Asian trouble spots.

Mr. Rogers told Mr. Kim, however, that American troops will stay in Korea until Washington is convinced that no instability will be created by their withdrawal.

While welcoming that assurance, the newspaper Korea Herald warned the United States editorially today against any "hasty approach" to the Korean peninsula by a "reciprocal response."

Otherwise, it said, the "balance of power" needed to maintain the structure of peace in this region "could be broken."

The newspaper said that the United States "increasingly protectionist stance on trade is puzzling" and added that restrictions on exports to such developing nations as this republic is doubly puzzling.

Bolivia Orders  
Extradition of  
Barbie to Peru

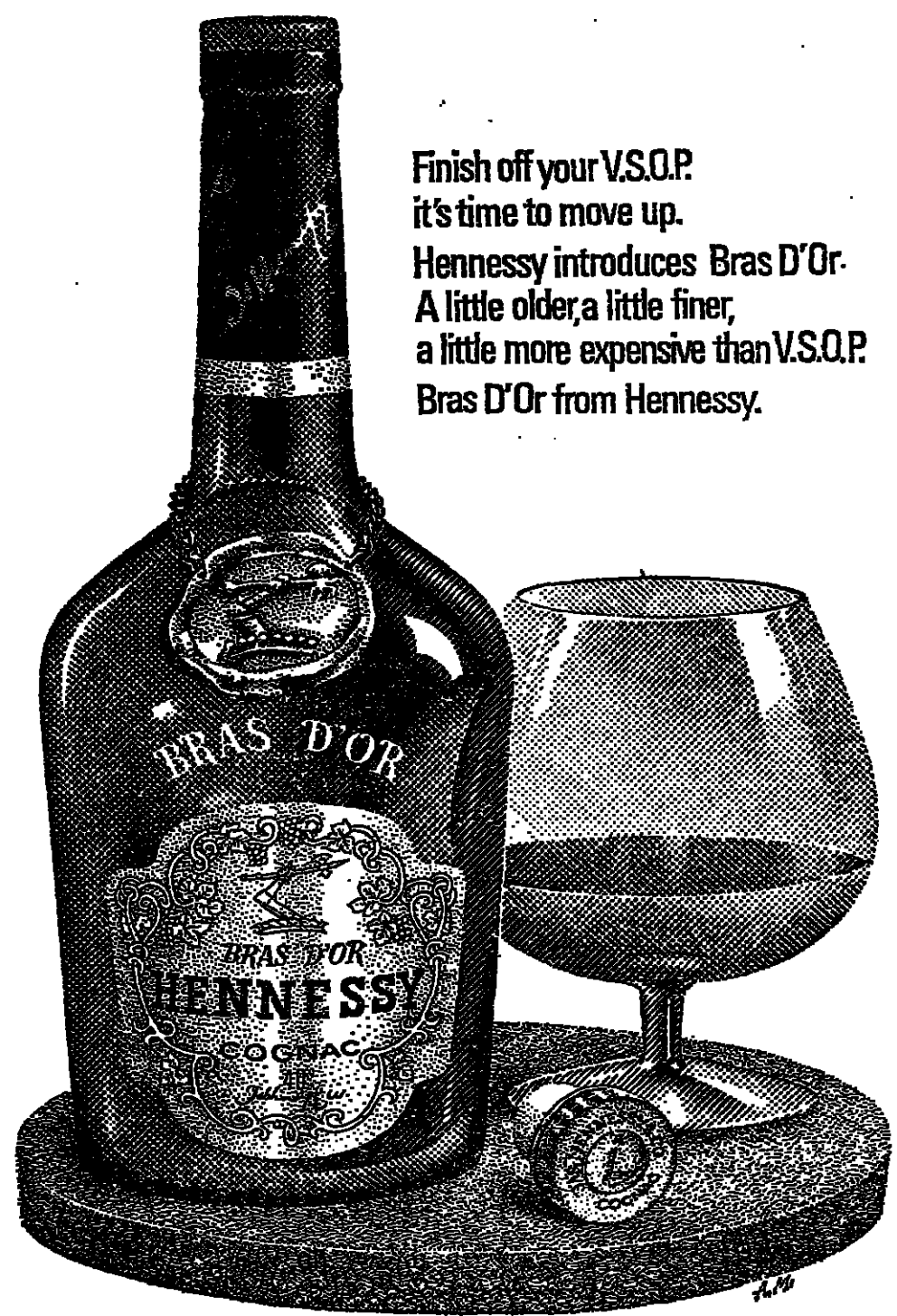
LA PAZ, Bolivia, July 19 (UPI).—The Bolivian Supreme Court said yesterday it has ordered Klaus Altmann, a former Nazi soldier, extradition to Peru for war crimes committed under the name of Barbie, extradited to Peru.

France has also asked for the extradition of Altmann, who fled here after World War II and became a naturalized Bolivian. The courts here have not acted on the French request, but earlier this month the Supreme Court granted a writ of habeas corpus in favor of the ex-Nazi, ordering him released.

Altmann, who has been held since March 2, remained in jail, however, as court personnel were on vacation. Peru wants to try him for illegal trafficking in archaeological objects, possession of stolen goods, evasion and illegal speculation in foreign currencies.

Peru requested extradition of Altmann on May 15, presented proof of the alleged offenses May 28 and the court ruled in favor of the Peruvian request Friday. The decision was announced yesterday in Sucre, Bolivia's constitutional capital, 450 miles south of here.

Judicial sources here said the extradition order will not be executed immediately.



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## Navy Officers, Politicians Allegedly Named

## Athens Said to Charge Caramanlis, 59 Others in Coup

ATHENS, July 19 (Reuters).—Sixty Greek officers and politicians—including ex-Premier Constantine Caramanlis—were charged tonight with plotting to overthrow the present army-backed government, it was authoritatively learned here.

The charges were contained in a 70-page indictment issued by an officer of the military judiciary, Gregory Skobeas.

The indictment, submitted to the military commander of Athens, said the officers and the politicians took part in a pro-royalist navy mutiny in May which sought to topple the regime and restore King Constantine to his throne.

The Athens military commander will decide whether there is a case and if so will commit them for trial by court-martial.

Mr. Caramanlis, premier for eight years until 1963 when he went into self-imposed exile in France, was charged with plotting to overthrow the regime, the source said.

Charged with him were his former foreign minister, Evangelos Averoff-Tossias, two other former ministers, a former member of parliament and cashiered army Maj. Michael Arnaoutis, personal secretary to deposed King Constantine.

The indictment also accused former Adms. Constantine Egeopoulos, chief of the navy until the army coup in 1967, Ioannis Minicos and Antonios Rozakis of participating in the plot.

Retired navy Capt. George Konofas and navy Capt. Nicholas Pappas also were accused in the indictment. Capt. Pappas was the commander of the destroyer Velos, which broke away from NATO maneuvers late in May and mutinied against the regime. Capt. Pappas and 30 of his officers sought asylum in Italy.

The discovery of the mutiny

precipitated the abolition of the monarchy in Greece on June 1. The Greek people will vote in a referendum on July 29 on constitutional changes sealing the abolition of the monarchy and establishing a presidential republic with Premier George Papadopoulos as its president.

Except for Mr. Caramanlis, Maj. Arnaoutis, Capt. Pappas, and retired Adm. Rozakis, all the others mentioned in the indictment are detained at Athens Military Police Headquarters.

Observers here believe that the regime may deprive Mr. Caramanlis and the other three officers, who all reside abroad, of their Greek nationality.

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## Iran Presents Plan to Control Oil

TEHRAN, July 19 (AP).—Iranian Premier Amir Abbas Hoveida today presented an oil bill to parliament which will give Iran "full and real control" of its entire oil industry.

The plan, which includes a 20-year sale of 25 billion barrels of crude to a consortium of British, American, French and Dutch companies who have operated this country's oil industry, was negotiated by the Shah of Iran and the consortium during talks at the royal residence on

the Persian Gulf island of Kish and at the Swiss resort of St. Moritz, Mr. Hoveida said.

The deal will increase Iran's annual oil revenues to more than \$3.3 billion and give this country control of exploration, exploitation and marketing of oil, Mr. Hoveida said.

The pact means cancellation of the 1954 oil agreement between Iran and the Western consortium under which profits were split 50-50 and Iran had no say in increasing output.

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## What's New in Phase-4?

While the economists and other pundits, the politicians and special interests, are picking apart the intricacies of Phase-4, the big difference between Phase-1 stands out starkly. It is not a matter of the precise elements of the prescription that make Phase-4 different, but the condition it is intended to cure.

All of the phases of Mr. Nixon's economic program had a dual function, with built-in potential contradictions. They were intended to stimulate the economy and curb the inflation that attends a boom. This was difficult enough, given the complexities of both the American domestic market and the global market in which it operates. But in the first phase, the chief concern was over services and industrial production. Now the key element is food—an area in which the lead time for increased production is generally longer, uncontrollable factors, like weather, much more important, and controls far more difficult to impose.

Moreover, the price of food is basic to the whole cost of living. The man who must pay more at the supermarket for the fundamental things that keep his family alive is not likely to be amenable to limits on his wage rises; he might postpone buying a new suit, a new television set or a new car, but his table has to be supplied at every meal. True? That table need not bear the best cuts of meat, and fancier items could be eliminated without depriving the family of what it needs. But higher food costs bring higher wage demands, and it does little good to try to convince the worker that his

work still buys him more than a similar expenditure of labor in another country.

By the same token, although farm units in the United States have been growing larger, and less numerous, there are still so many of them that controlling agriculture prices is extremely difficult. A black market in food finds wider public acceptance than, say, a black market in cigarettes, and the source of the products and their route to the market is far less easy to determine.

Will Phase-4 meet a situation in which the demand for food products, worldwide, is so great as at present? It is assumed that food prices will rise, at least until those prices have so stimulated production as to meet the demands upon it. But will the production be sufficient to do so, and will that happy result be achieved before wage demands, or the diversion of family income have set up new difficulties?

There is little agreement on this, in the United States or abroad. All the industrialized nations are under similar pressures, and many of them are under far greater strains than the United States is now, or is likely to encounter. But economics, so far as it is a science at all, is the science of the unexpected, as the injection of the global food crisis has demonstrated. Nothing can be taken for granted, whether it be the international status of the dollar or the world market or the world supply of soybeans. Phase-4 will work if the facts match its assumptions. The assumptions are logical enough; it is the facts of economics that can be so very illogical.

## What's 'Tough' in Phase-4?

The Nixon administration has taken the wraps off its Phase-4 program to control wages and prices, disclosing a complex plan that seems designed chiefly to hold the line on prices for a little while longer—until the entire controls program can be dismantled.

Secretary of the Treasury Shultz insists that the new program is "tough," but the phrase used by John Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, seems more accurate; he called it "fairly tough." Depending on the administration of Phase-4, even that may be an overstatement.

What is "tough" about the new program? Possibly two things: First, companies will be permitted to pass through increases in their costs only on a dollar-for-dollar basis, instead of putting up their prices by a further amount to maintain the same profit margins; second, companies will be permitted to raise prices to cover only those cost increases incurred since the last fiscal quarter before Phase-3 began in January (unless they have already passed through costs incurred before then). These two provisions may reduce the rate of pass-through slightly but will involve little actual cost absorption by business. Considering the huge upsurge of profits since Phase-1 began—since the third quarter of 1971 through the first quarter of 1973, corporate profits after taxes have risen 38 percent—this is not exactly a hardship program.

On the wage side, Phase-4 simply continues the guideline of 5.5 percent for wages plus 0.7 percent for benefits. Under Phase-3, the guideline was elastic and it promises to lose none of its elasticity in Phase-4. Union contracts this year have been coming in at an average rate of close to 7 percent—a rate likely to put more pressure on prices as productivity slows down.

There is no reason to expect wage settlements to come down in view of what seems

certain to happen to living costs—especially food costs—in the months ahead. The administration has already made clear that it expects a "hike" in food prices following the lifting of the 60-day price freeze on the food industry.

Prices of food to consumers may now rise to reflect the increased cost of raw agricultural products since early June although beef prices will remain under their March ceilings. The food price rules will stay in effect until September—when the same rules that apply to other products will also apply to foods. Most other prices will stay in the freeze until Aug. 12. The purpose of all this maneuvering appears to be to release from controls those products where supply shortages exist or are looming, but to keep a grip on prices where shortages do not exist.

The program may contain a self-destruct mechanism, President Nixon said he hoped to terminate controls by the end of 1973 and would do "everything in my power to achieve that goal." Mr. Nixon and his advisers are clearly putting their faith not on Phase-4 to stop the inflation but on an economic slowdown that they expect to result from a slowing of the expansion of money and credit and a tighter budget policy.

Unfortunately, the program Mr. Nixon offers may do more to increase unemployment than to stop inflation. The Nixon administration seems determined to have one more "shot at proving that it can achieve economic stabilization by alternately accelerating and slowing down the economy. But what it has succeeded in doing thus far is producing inflationary boom followed by recession and stagnation—but never, it seems, price stability.

Phase-4 holds forth little hope that this pattern will be altered.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### White House Tapes

Butterfield's testimony is of utmost importance: evidence is now known to exist that would show who is lying, Nixon or his former private adviser Dean. The most surprising thing in this business is not that conversations of presumably capital importance were recorded, but that the President has not yet produced the proof he holds to atomize Dean's alleged perjury. Two schools of thought are already pitted against one another in Washington: one contends that Nixon has not produced the tapes in question simply because they do not confirm his version; the other, on the contrary, contends that the tapes clear the President, but that Nixon, faithful to his political policy, was waiting until all witnesses for the prosecution have uncovered themselves before producing them. . . . Anyway, the President once again is on the defensive. The Ervin committee is about to ask the White House for the recordings of the conversations Dean referred to in his testimony. It remains to be seen

whether Nixon will accept this request or invoke the "privilege of the executive" to reject it.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

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In the past three years, Richard Nixon never asked to have the recording system cut. No recording is thus missing. This is why Butterfield's sensational disclosures are real dynamite. These recordings could prove whether or not the accusations brought by John Dean were exact. . . . Dean can now ask to have the recordings of his conversations with Nixon made public. . . . The prestige of the U.S. President has just suffered a blow which it will be most difficult to overcome. A Nixon surrounded with microphones and tape recorders, listening or having aides listen, suspicious, distrustful: is this a good image for the leader of the most powerful state in the world? For Americans, this is the only question that arises.

—From France-Soir (Paris).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

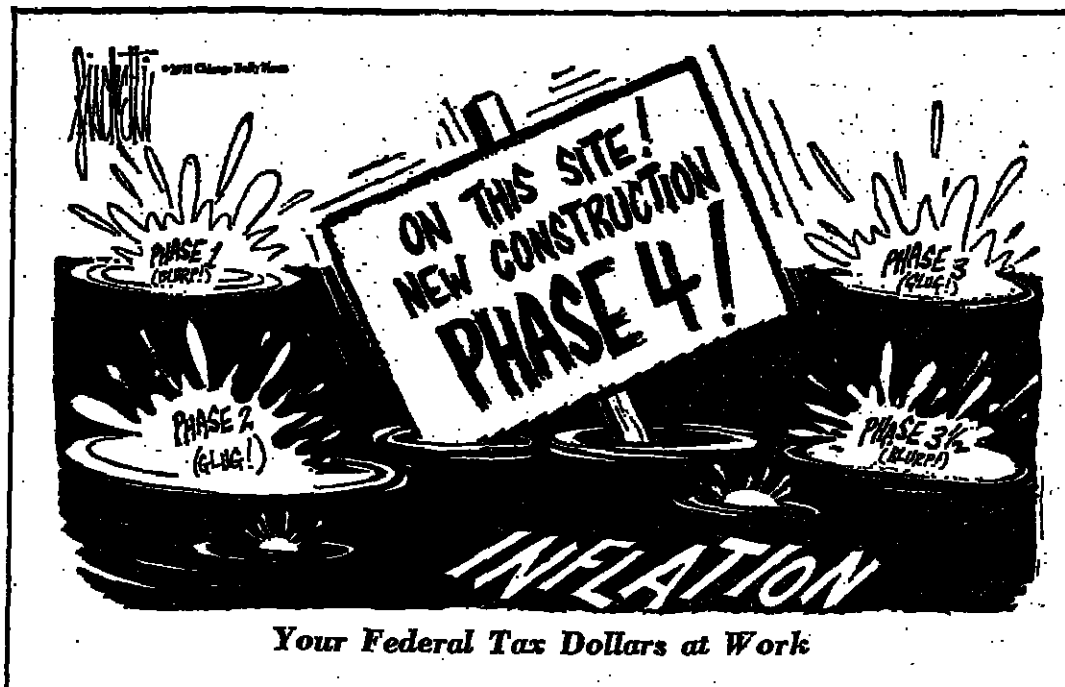
July 20, 1898

NEW YORK—All war interest now centers upon the preparations for the Porto Rico expedition. Every effort is being put forth to get off the invading force as quickly as possible. The secret of all this hurry is that the Americans wish to get a footing in the island before Spain begins to talk of peace. The possession of a base there will enable the United States government to make a stronger claim for the retention of the island.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 20, 1823

LONDON—The charge that the great naval base which the British government is planning to establish at Singapore violates the spirit of the Washington treaties and will initiate a new race in armaments was leveled at the government in a combined Liberal and Labor attack in the House of Commons tonight. "What will become of the world, great God!" exclaimed a Liberal member, "if the sanctity of the treaties is no longer observed!"



## Japan, a Rich, Adolescent Giant

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO—A Japanese-owned horse wins the Cinderella Stakes at Hollywood Park. In London, a painting is sold to a Japanese at a record price. In New York, brokerages begin to notice an upsurge in purchases by Japanese investors. In the Midwest, a Japanese shipping company outbids mammoth international oil firms for drilling rights.

In nearly every country of Asia, Japan takes over from the United States the position of No. 1 supplier of imports. In some, like South Korea, it also shoots past the United States in direct capital investment. In Washington, the Department of Agriculture discovers that Japan is buying up more than 10 percent of America's entire supply of soybeans and taking 25 percent of all its exports. Supplies of scrap iron and timber too, fall into shortage—and, again, Japanese purchases are cited as the cause.

In Australia, Japanese purchases of wool amount to 39 percent of the market. Prices rocket and businessmen around the world find they are paying more for their suits. One Japanese buyer plunks down a record \$14.5 million for a single bale of superfine fleeces (or about \$125 an ounce) to be given to the imperial family for clothes.

Eighty-two percent of the export tonnage of mineral ores from Australia is purchased by Japan. Foreign governments and business firms around the world begin to look at Tokyo—only a few years ago one of the world's major debtors—as a source of financing capital.

Everywhere—and with astonishing speed—the Japanese presence begins to be felt.

### Some Questions

Where is it all going to lead? What does the Japanese after? Will fear of Japanese economic control replace fear of subversion or military aggression as the chief threat in the minds of leaders of underdeveloped nations? Suddenly, such questions assume major diplomatic proportions. Even President Nixon has singled out the Japanese economic machine as one of America's major foreign enemies.

In his foreign policy report issued in May, Mr. Nixon, while reaffirming the U.S. security treaty with Japan, warned that economic frictions "could tear the fabric of our alliance." An extensive look at current Japanese economic activities abroad and a series of interviews with leading industrialists and government leaders underscored one fact above all: The current expansion of Japan's economic might abroad is just a sample of what is to come.

Not a single Japanese national was given a passport to travel overseas for the purpose of tourism until 1964. Until 1969, more Japanese businessmen came to the United States than tourists. It was only in November of last year that the government finally abolished restrictions on the amount of money a Japanese tourist could take abroad.

It was not until 1972 that Japanese business firms were allowed to invest freely overseas without obtaining government approval. It was only five years ago that Japanese financiers considered that Japan had turned the corner from a payments surplus nation. Even that conclusion came in retrospect—about two years later. It was not until December, 1970, that any foreign body was allowed to raise capital in Tokyo. The first foreign currency bonds were issued here only a year ago. The \$3,300,000 Japanese tourists who went abroad in 1972—a four-fold increase in four years—represent only what might be called the "advance party" of Japanese international travelers of the future. It is estimated that not more than 3 percent of the Japanese population has ever been out of the homeland.

The \$2.53 billion the Japanese had accumulated in direct investments abroad at the end of 1972 also appeared to be only a wave of the future. Estimates made before the most recent of two party changes in the value of the yen—which have made the costs of exporting from Japan about 35 percent more expensive than in mid-1971—forecast an accumulated total of foreign investment of about \$66 billion by 1980. Takashi Hosomi, adviser to the Finance Ministry and Japan's top international monetary negotiator, termed that estimate "completely unrealistic."

By 1980, he predicted, Japanese businessmen would be investing overseas at a rate of between \$5 billion and \$6 billion every year—far above the rate of slightly more than \$3 billion a year on which the prediction of an accumulated investment of \$26 billion by 1980 was based.

Sony's president, Akio Morita, recently declared that his corporation would be spending more of its investment funds overseas than in Japan from now on. Reports speak of an expected loss of some of the impact of the past but Japanese products are likely to be seen in still greater numbers and in more countries in the future.

The Japan Economic Research Center, for one, predicted that by 1980 about 25 percent of all of America's imports would come from Japan (compared with 18 percent in 1970 and 10 percent in 1965).

Indeed, the rest of the world, excluding Communist nations, was expected to buy 10.8 percent of all its imports from Japan by 1980, the research center predicted. Three years ago the non-Communist world purchased 6.9 percent of its imports from Japan.

Most bankers now predict that Tokyo will eventually become the world's third greatest financial center—following New York and London. Not only has Japan developed the wealth and ability to build an even greater economic role in the world, it also has developed a structure which no other country possesses on which to build it. That structure is the trading company and "zaibatsu" group of affiliates around it.

The U.S. Embassy, in an unclassified message to the State Department dated May 18, called the worldwide communications systems maintained by Japan's behemoth trading houses better than the information systems of most nations.

"One firm with over 100 branch offices overseas has a communications room in Tokyo with 15 personal monitor transmitter-receiver links with principal cities around the world on a 24-hour basis. Seven teletype systems connect other world capitals."

"Information gathered from these overseas sources amounts to a daily average of over 10,000 teletypes. Total monthly cost is over \$600,000," the embassy report said.

### Consolidating

Trading companies, which themselves handle as many as 10,000 product lines, are now solidifying their associations with other corporations in their "group"—Mitsubishi, Fuyo, Sanmei, etc.—with affiliates and subsidiaries running into the thousands.

As "developers," the trading firms and their associated companies are capable of handling almost any project in the initial stages of financing through overseas production to shipping to wholesaling to retailing, the embassy report pointed out.

"They rival the conglomerates in the U.S.," it added. At home, too, both foreign and Japanese businessmen are continuing growth. It could carry Japan beyond England, France, West Germany, the Soviet Union and even the United States in per capita gross national product by 1980, these economists predict.

Japan already ranks third (behind the United States and the Soviet Union) in gross national product in absolute terms and has surpassed Italy in GNP in per capita terms.

James B. Abegglen, vice-president of the Boston Consulting Group and resident expert in Japan, recently told an international seminar here he saw no obstacle to real growth rates of more than 10 percent a year developing within the next three years, at least.

Both his corporation and the Japan Economic Research Center foresee the possibility of Japan reaching a \$1-trillion economy by 1980.

Yet, no close observer of Japan expects all of this burgeoning economic might to be translated into a political or diplomatic force—at least not by 1980. There is, in short, no "grand plan," nor does one even appear to be in the making.

### Self-Doubts

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira put it this way recently: "The Japanese people are trying to decide whether they want Japan to become a big country or a small country—whether they want to assume a role of leadership in the world or just be left alone to enjoy themselves."

Edwin O. Reischauer, Harvard professor and former ambassador to Japan, told a Harvard Club meeting here that he saw a "great advantage" among Japanese leaders.

"Too suddenly they have come to a position of world leadership (that has) drastically changed the position Japanese always thought they were in of being too weak to take any initiative. Now, everyone is looking to Japan and saying: 'What are you going to do?'" he said.

Japan's leaders, still reluctant over their war experience, don't have the answer, he said.

One key to the answer will lie in whether the United States and Europe are willing to grant Japan the status of an equal, Reischauer said. So far, President Nixon has continually failing to commit Japan on issues vital to its interests, has refused to do so, he added.

Sobel Nakayama, whose title—adviser to the Japan Industrial Bank—betrays the influence he wields as a member of countless panels and study commissions in both business and government, saw Japan's dilemma in similar terms.

"When we had little economic power, it was easy. Now it has become more difficult for us," he said in an interview.

Kiichi Miyazawa, former cabinet minister and a leading policy planner of the Liberal Democratic party, summed up the bewildered giant by commenting:

"Why is it that foreigners want Japan to act positively abroad?" Miyazawa, citing Japan's record of colonialism and war in the 20th century, expressed doubts that Japanese people were capable of dealing with people of other nations on the basis of equality.

The doubts appear even in the economic field.

"Japanese are investing rapidly in South Korea. Koreans think the way we do and language (because many Koreans speak Japanese) is not a problem. But using Caucasians (in a Japanese-owned enterprise) in the United States? That is difficult," said the industrial bank's Nakayama.

Japanese still do not have "an international mind," he said. Despite the success of Japanese management techniques which cultivate corporate paternalism, worker loyalty, and harmonious labor patterns at home, Japanese businessmen still don't have confidence in their management ability overseas, Nakayama said. Why not? he asked.

"Japanese believe modesty is a virtue. It is also a weakness," he said.

The president of Nippon Steel also complained about a lack of the "international mind." He said Japanese deserve the criticism because many Koreans speak Japanese.

"We have not been able to establish a disciplined order for ourselves. The manners of Japanese who go abroad are bad. . . . (Unlike Japanese in groups abroad) you don't see large groups of Americans at the Imperial Hotel jostling and bothering other people," he said.

### Letters

#### A Supporter

I strongly disagree with the views expressed by some that there has been "too much coverage" of Watergate by the news media. On the contrary, I feel that the press in general, and the International Herald Tribune, The Washington Post and The New York Times in particular, are to be heartily commended for their continuing, all inclusive coverage of all facets of this, the biggest scandal in United States history.

Let us forget the duty of the press is to fully inform the people, and to do less, the press would be negligent in its performance of that duty. It is not the full disclosure of facts and information that we should fear but rather the concealment or suppression of these. A free and viable press is absolutely essential in a democratic society. Please continue your good work.

TED GANDOLFO,  
Oss, The Netherlands.

#### Watergate Thought

Of course the U.S. Senate is quite right in pointing out to our people the distortion of our democratic system by those who devised the Watergate folio. However, it is most improbable that any system of government

can ever prevent moral decisions by its employees.

Every participant in Watergate knowingly gave a higher priority to the interests of the President than to the interests of the nation.

The dilemma of these federal employees was visualized many, many years ago and the soundness of the pronouncement then made helps to understand Watergate today.

No one can be the slave of two masters.

C. D. WINANT,  
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### U.S.-Soviet Thaw

## Causes to Countries

By Chalmers M. Roberts

WASHINGTON—It has now been more than 19 years since I spent a month in rigid Berlin watching the verbal duel between John Foster Dulles and Vyacheslav M. Molotov at the first post-World War II and post-Stalin high level encounter of East and West. To understand where we are today, in the wake of Leonid I. Brezhnev's visit to the United States, it is necessary to draw a long mental bow. To do so may not tell us where we will end up, but it will show how far we have come.

When he came home from Berlin, Secretary Dulles said in a radio-TV address that Molotov had "told Germany that the price of unification was total Sovietization. He told Austria she was to be occupied until Germany paid the Soviet price. He told France that the western frontier of Communism was to be the Rhine and not the Elbe. He told all Western Europe, including the United Kingdom, that the price of monetary respite was for the Americans to go home." The 1954 conference ended in stalemate save for the peripheral accomplishment of arranging the Geneva meeting later that year that would end the first Indochina war.

It is, of course, under the umbrella of this developing accommodation that a host of other cords in many fields have been reached. And it is under that umbrella, too, that the Helsinki conference and the conference on mutual reduction of forces in Central Europe, to open on 30, have come to life.

When Khrushchev was here in 1959, he taunted Americans saying their grandchildren would live under communism. Later said that despite peaceful coexistence there would be no end to the ideological conflict "until sharp clashes." When Brezhnev has been, however, he has said any public references to ideological differences. Yet the ologues were not silent, not Mikhail Suslov and others Moscow nor Sen. Jackson George Meany in Washington. That ideological differences main was simply subsumed.

It is this ideological differ from the time of Lenin and anti-Bolshevism. It induced America that makes it so difficult for the two super to deal with each other not to mention. Both President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev know this well. Some of Soviet newsmen accompany Brezhnev, when questioned a the ideological gulf, prof that the technological age changed all that and that time, it will work itself out in manner of the relations of old between Christianity and Islam. Perhaps But more likely these differ will be highlighted in the 1980s talk follow-up, as is ready evident, on the agenda known as "human contacts." East and West now are able to "draw up proposals for a stating freer movement and tactics on an individual or active, private or official for improvement of the four for "improving the dissensus of and access to oral, pr filmed and broadcast information," and for "more comprehensive mutual knowledge of achievements."

These will be arduous negotiations, for the life histories political styles of Russia America are vastly different. Brezhnev told American (speakers in Moscow before here that "journalists and press conferences were no him. Khrushchev spared the press while here while I never avoided any such contention.) But it is not the life or style of politics causes the gulf. It is the of belief, both Moscow's and the Soviet Union and China followed, as the Indochina war was slowly wound down.

Peaceful New Basis

Writing from Helsinki on the eve of the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, the 34-nation gathering of European nations and the United States and Canada, Washington Post correspondent John Goshko said that gathering would explore whether the conference "can serve as the vehicle for ending the cold war and creating a peaceful new basis for East-West relations." It has been a

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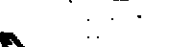











































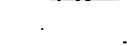









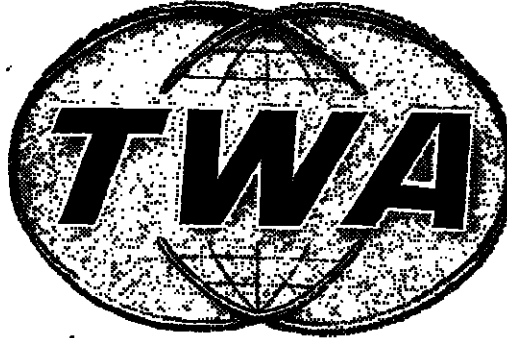













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<b>ALBUQUERQUE</b>  L 07.45 arr 11.15  L 16.55 arr 19.54	<b>HARTFORD</b>  K 07.15 arr 07.56	<b>ST. LOUIS</b>  L 07.40 arr 09.02  L 11.55 arr 13.17  L 13.20 arr 15.23  N 14.15 arr 16.17  L 15.55 arr 17.15  K 17.20 arr 19.41  K 18.10 arr 20.40  L 18.20 arr 19.40  K 20.00 arr 21.20
<b>CHICAGO</b>  L 07.45 arr 08.50  K 08.20 arr 09.27  L 08.45 arr 09.50  N 09.05 arr 10.05  L 09.45 arr 10.50  L 10.45 arr 11.45  N 12.00 arr 13.00  L 13.45 arr 14.49  L 14.45 arr 15.49  K 14.45 arr 15.52  N 16.45 arr 17.52  K 17.30 arr 18.45  L 17.45 arr 18.57  N 18.25 arr 20.13  L 19.45 arr 20.50  K 19.45 arr 21.00  K 23.00 arr 00.05	<b>INDIANAPOLIS</b>  L 08.35 arr 09.25  L 10.45 arr 11.32  L 13.20 arr 14.07  K 16.30 arr 17.26  L 17.55 arr 18.49  L 20.05 arr 20.52	<b>SAN FRANCISCO</b>  K 09.45 arr 12.30  K 12.00 arr 14.37  N 12.00 arr 16.05  N 16.00 arr 19.48  K 17.00 arr 19.48  K 17.30 arr 21.23  K 19.45 arr 22.34
<b>CINCINNATI</b>  L 08.40 arr 10.22  N 11.45 arr 14.10  L 15.40 arr 17.19	<b>KANSAS CITY</b>  L 08.00 arr 09.45  N 16.45 arr 19.46  L 18.30 arr 20.12  K 20.00 arr 23.18	<b>TUCSON</b>  L 10.45 arr 13.35  K 16.55 arr 19.50
<b>CLEVELAND</b>  K 17.20 arr 18.48	<b>LOS ANGELES</b>  K 12.00 arr 14.21  K 15.15 arr 17.39  K 16.30 arr 19.51  K 18.00 arr 20.30  K 23.00 arr 02.48	<b>TULSA</b>  L 09.35 arr 11.29  L 18.20 arr 21.22
<b>COLUMBUS</b>  L 08.55 arr 10.23  N 11.15 arr 12.36  L 15.00 arr 16.25  L 19.35 arr 21.00	<b>OKLAHOMA CITY</b>  L 09.35 arr 12.34  L 16.55 arr 19.07	<b>WICHITA</b>  L 08.45 arr 12.06  L 13.45 arr 17.06  L 17.45 arr 21.14
<b>DAYTON</b>  L 08.00 arr 09.39  L 10.55 arr 12.30  N 11.45 arr 13.15  L 16.50 arr 18.27	<b>PHOENIX</b>  L 09.45 arr 12.51  K 16.55 arr 18.45	
<b>DENVER</b>  K 08.45 arr 10.35  K 12.00 arr 13.52  N 15.00 arr 16.48  L 15.55 arr 18.41  K 18.45 arr 20.39	<b>PITTSBURGH</b>  L 07.45 arr 08.57  L 12.55 arr 14.05  N 14.15 arr 15.20  L 14.55 arr 16.05  K 16.10 arr 17.27  L 16.30 arr 17.42  N 18.25 arr 19.30  L 19.25 arr 20.37	<b>THE MOST COMFORTABLE FLEET OF PLANES TO AND ACROSS AMERICA.</b>

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# Signs of a Hotel War Brewing in Brussels

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT)—A cold war may be brewing among hotel operators in Brussels. There may be more rooms at the inns than travelers need.

A Belgian poet recently referred to his native land as a "nation of builders." They aren't only builders, said a Brussels-based foreign journalist, "they are over-builders. Give a Belgian a pile of bricks, a batch of mortar and a trowel and he'll build a house of some kind, whether he needs it or not—a castle, a cathedral or a chicken coop."

By the end of the summer, 10 new luxury hotels will have opened in Brussels, with a reported total of 2,031 singles, doubles and suites, bringing the total of first-class rooms to more than 5,000. The number of first-class hotels will rise to 29, which is a lot for a city of some 1.1 million. The number of available beds is impossible to calculate.

"With an expanded Common Market and steadily developing international business, Brussels certainly needs more pillows for tired heads," said Paul Jung, director of the classical Atlanta

in the Boulevard Adolphe Max. "But we don't need that many. The supply exceeds the demand. Someone is due to drop the room rates in order to fill the beds to break-even point and everyone else in the four-star category will have to follow, or even underbid."

"Already," he said, "several hotels have started to offer special weekend rates, two nights for the price of one."

Rates in first-class hotels are roughly the same as those in other northwestern European capitals, ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 Belgian francs a night for a double.

"We have our set expenses," said Mr. Jung. "Round-the-clock staffing, utilities, maintenance, repairs of cigarette burns on upholstery and swiped souvenir ashtrays. We operate on a very narrow margin, already."

"On top of that," Mr. Jung went on, "established 'classical' places like the Atlanta and a few others have had to invest considerable amounts in interior reconstruction, to bring rooms from the early 30s up to the standards of the early 70s. At least four of us have done it."

Robert Ramackers of the Palace Hotel agreed with Mr. Jung. "Bad planning," he said. "We have had a considerable increase in travel, thanks to the blessed airlines, and to the steadily increasing international character of Brussels. But we haven't yet had enough of an increase to motivate the current mushrooming of hotels."

Christian Steens of the Lendil Hotel in the Manhattan Center, near the Gare du Nord, said that "most hotels in Brussels" have problems. We count our blessings if we can fill 60 to 65 percent of the beds. One exception may be the Hilton: They may reach 70 or even 75 percent."

Growing Number  
Willem Sprockhoff of the Hilton was less pessimistic. "They all talk about a price war under way and we'll cross that bridge when we come to it. I don't think that the situation is as bad as many of my colleagues want to make it out. There is a steady and growing number of transients, professional or vacation travelers, needing a first-class room." He added, thoughtfully, "I can see that there may be problems ahead for the older establishments, who depended, and depend on, an established, mainly

European clientele, used to their old street and their old room. Our market is the world."

Charles van der Straten, speaking for the 600-room Sheraton which opened July 1 a stone's throw from the Lendil, tried to straddle the fence:

"I don't think there will be a war between the hotels," said Mr. van der Straten, "but there may be skirmishes between the first-class hotels and the expense-account travelers. With currencies devaluing around the horizon, governments, international institutions and multinational companies are keeping their per-diem payments as low as possible."

"For a decade or more," Mr. van der Straten continued, "the luxury ratio has risen at a near vertical curve (color TV in every room, for example) and, naturally, the rates have had to follow. I believe we have reached a leveling-out point now and we may even have to go down a little to arrive at hotel-room prices reasonable to both the guest and the hotel."

Mr. van der Straten pointed out that Brussels is a "business" rather than a "tourist" town. He regrets that funds are insufficient for effective tourist promotion of the country to make it more

than a mere stopover for tourists en route from Paris to Amsterdam, from London to Cologne.

## Credit-Card Trade

"The big hotels do all right, so far, five nights a week, when the credit-card people are in. But the weekends are bad: The diplomats and the executives drive off to 'touristy' places, and too many Brussels hotel beds are empty."

Mr. van der Straten said the situation poses problems mainly for the four-star hotels. The one, two and three-star establishments are considerably less squeezed. Land in Brussels is too expensive to make building a new second-class hotel worthwhile.

Henri Martin, secretary general of the National Hotel Federation, said that a lot of new business has come with the admission of the United Kingdom, Ireland and Denmark to the Common Market. The influx of visitors to Belgium increases 4 1/2 percent a year.

But he added that the average first-class hotel, used to fill 70 percent of its beds in September and 30 percent in January. A dip of roughly 10 percent is foreseen for 1974. "On top of that," Mr. Martin said, "the average length of stay of a Brussels hotel guest is one night. The figure for Paris is three and for London four."

At least part of the reason, he believed, is that Brussels may be the only town in northwestern Europe where a furnished room, a studio or a luxury apartment can be readily found within 24 hours, in any area of the town.

## Cost of Boom

Mr. Martin has no estimates yet of the cost of the construction boom. "That," he said, "may be figured out when the income tax returns are in and assessed." But he indicated that construction cost per room in Brussels first-class hotels runs between one and two million Belgian francs (roughly \$28,570 to \$57,140).

Joseph Claessens, National Tourist Office statistician, reported that almost 6.8 million foreign visitors, businessmen and diplomats arrived in Belgium in 1972, by rail, road, air and ship, most of them overnight guests at the better hotels.

The situation may look uncertain for the operators of the four-star hotels but the traveler can now feel reasonably sure of finding a room at the inn of his choice.

## Government Give-Away Program Leads to Glut of London Rooms

By Gregory Jensen

LONDON, July 19 (UPI)—Another big new hotel opened in London the other day. Everybody yawn.

There is good news for tourists in the government handout program which succeeded too well, sparking a hotel building boom the likes of which the world has seldom seen.

Prices may be coming down. Already there are plenty of rooms in a city once so short of hotel beds that more than one tourist has wound up in a park.

So many new hotels puncture London's skyline these days that the problem has gone into reverse. One hotel, less than a year old, turned out its 50 guests at the height of the tourist season in June and went out of business. Staff is impossible to find. There are more beds than people to put in them.

"There is a glut of rooms in London," said Keith Erskine, chief of a group which is selling its nine hotels. "There is a slump in the hotel business."

But not in hotels themselves since the government decided to give away money. It decided on that course in 1969 to overcome the chronic hotel shortage. The government offered gifts of up to £1,000 a bedroom—more than that in depressed areas—to anyone who would build a new hotel. If the would-be builder was short of cash, no problem: In certain cases the government would lend him up to £500,000. The result was predictable.

The London Tourist Board counted 49 new hotels in and around London opening in 1973. The British Tourist Authority says 28 opened in London in the first six months of 1973, an average of one a week.



United Press International

CAUSE FOR SCANDAL—Milanese designer Mila Schoen's jaguar coat, presented in her collection Wednesday night in Rome, may lead to her expulsion from the Italian Fashion Association. Members had agreed not to use furs of endangered species, such as jaguar and tiger. Mario Goracci, head of the association council, walked out of the show in protest and said Thursday that Miss Schoen might be barred from the group.

## Mr. Backgammon Oversees A Monte Carlo Tournament

MONTE CARLO (IHT)—More than 200 international devotees of "the Grand Old Persian Pastime" gathered at the local casino last week, under the discreet patronage of an American distilling firm, to raise money for underprivileged children. When the last pair of dice had rattled to a halt, two of the players were richer by a total of \$30,000 and the Association Mondiale des Amis de l'Enfance had gained about \$40,000. Presiding over the long weekend's events was the Grand Old Ex-Russian, Prince Alexis Obolensky, who is also known as "Mr. Backgammon."

The prince, as president of the World Backgammon Club, has been credited with a pivotal role in the game's resurgence. Scouts newly arrived from the United States report that in many cities it's almost impossible to buy a board, so brisk is the demand. Apart from those who play backgammon as a pastime, there are several hundred professionals who work the tournament circuit, playing all year as golf or tennis pros do. Top backgammon pros are said to earn as much as \$100,000 yearly in prize money.

The big winner here—Philip Martyn, of London and Geneva, a publisher—was awarded \$14,000 and an ornate silver cup. The runner-up, Vera Swift, of New York, won \$6,000.

Backgammon, which has roots in antiquity—a board with dice and checker-like discs was found in a Babylonian excavation—has always been a game with an aristocratic cachet, which explains the tournament sponsorship by Seagram's as a link with its premium brand of Scotch. From its presumed beginnings in the Euphrates Valley, it moved, in about the 10th century, northward to France (where they called it "tric-trac") and England, where it was known as "tables." (The game of parcheesi, believed to have originated in India, is a variation of backgammon enabling four to play, rather than two.) In France, backgammon was traditionally played at all self-respecting châteaux, many of which were equipped with ornate, costly tables inlaid with ivory.

The game's special charm, according to addicts, derives mainly from the fact that, with the luck of the roll, a mediocre player can often beat a player of tournament caliber. Thus, the element of chance helps to

## SHARPS & FLATS

LONDON—Two top American singers in town over the weekend: Carol King, on her first European tour, at the Hammer-smith Odeon tomorrow night (July 21) and at the Rainbow Theatre the next night (July 22), both shows starting at 8 p.m., and Nancy Wilson is at the Palladium on Sunday (July 23) at 8:30 p.m.

While at the Trois Maillets bluesman Memphis Slim is packing them in. There are Dixieland sounds with the Maxine Searcy band at the Bofinger Restaurant.

ANTIBES, France—Miles Davis concert tonight (July 20) and song stylist Sarah Vaughan the next two nights (July 21 and 22).

ST. TROPEZ, France—That other trumpeter Dizzy Gillespie giving a series of concerts today (July 20) and tonight.

ARLES, France—Guitarist Jimmy Gourley and his quartet will give a jazz concert next Thursday (July 26) at 10 p.m. in the Cour de l'Archevêché, as part of the city's International Guitar Festival.

CANNES, France—The D Rhythm Boys closing their successful two-week stand this weekend at the plush Palm Beach Casino.

GIULIANOVA, Italy—Shirley Bassey trio every night at the Lido Hotel. This resort is 25 miles north of Pisa on the Adriatic coast.

HAMBURG—The Jahn Jazzmen at 36 Bernstrasse night (July 20) at 8 p.m.

AMSTERDAM—The Ar Ekkis trio with singer Loeke every night at the Klein Bell.

COPENHAGEN—Dexter Go and the Kenny Drew trio at Montmartre Jazzbox for (July 20) and tomorrow (July 21).

TABARCA, Tunisia—Top traction at the festival this Art Taylor (drums), Kenny (piano), Johnny Griffin (sax) and Jimmy Woodie (b).

The Clark Terry big band continuing its European tour at the festival in Be Switzerland; July 24 at the tival in San Sebastian, St July 25 and 26 in Blanken Belgium, and July 27 in the tional Gallery in West Berl

Top singles record in United States "Shambala" by Three Dog Night group; in land—"Welcome Home" by F and Lee, the British pop set story of the year. Lennie F the blind singer, who teamed with Di Lee, the girl dancer their harmony down pat, have since skyrocketed to 1

—FRANK VAN BRANK

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## Britain Acts to Raise Leading Interest Rates

By James Furlong

LONDON, July 19 (AP-DJ).—The Bank of England acted today to bolster sterling by firming short-term interest rates. The move sent prices on the London Stock Exchange skidding.

The bank moved to tighten liquidity by directing commercial banks to set aside around £280 million in special deposits. It also decreed that London's discount houses, institutions that specialize in short-term money market instruments, no longer are required to hold 50 percent of their funds in public sector debt. The requirement had sometimes forced down interest rates on public sector debt like treasury bills to artificially low levels.

The moves taken together could cause the Bank of England's minimum lending rate to rise tomorrow from its current 7 1/2 percent level and the major clearing banks' base lending rate to increase from 8 percent shortly thereafter.

The bank noted that "recently short-term interest rates abroad have risen markedly while those in this country have fallen." The bank's minimum lending rate, for example, is down from 9 percent early in January. The Bundesbank, on the other hand, has increased its discount rate since December to 7 from 4.5 percent. The Bank of England said the call for special deposits "will help counteract this tendency and make for a firmer level of short-term rates, more consonant with rates abroad."

Official sources made it clear that the bank's main objective is to limit currency to sterling, rather than to curb Britain's current 5 percent a year economic growth rate.

Sterling has been very weak against continental currencies recently, although it has held up fairly well against the battered dollar. The treasury calculates that the pound has undergone a trade-weighted devaluation of around 17 percent since December 1971. Sterling had dropped only moderately from its dollar parity of \$2.60 that was effective at that time.

Some observers have expressed fear that the weakening of the pound will drive up import prices to the extent of threatening the government's anti-inflation program.

The foreign exchange market reacted favorably to the bank's initiatives, with the pound gaining against declining currencies elsewhere, although declining somewhat against the strengthening dollar.

The call on banks to make special deposits with the Bank of England is the third since Britain adopted a reformed system of credit control in late 1971. Earlier special deposits, in November and December, 1972, had immobilized \$772 million.

The latest deposit is to amount to 1 percent of the banks' eligible liabilities, or about \$260 million. Half the deposits are to be made Aug. 6 and the other half Aug. 13. Such deposits earn the banks an interest rate equivalent to the treasury bill rate.

The elimination of the 50 per-

cent public sector debt requirement for the discount houses is aimed both at increasing short-term interest rates and at giving the houses greater freedom in selecting their portfolios of debt instruments.

The effect of the rule may show at tomorrow's treasury bill tender. The discount houses may bid much less aggressively than usual for the bills, forcing up the bill rate and with it the Bank of England's minimum lending rate.

The Financial Times industrial index, down 4.5 at midday, closed at 432.4 for a loss of 3 points.

## Germans Tighten Investment Rules For Foreigners

FRANKFURT, July 19 (AP-DJ).—The purchase of West German securities by non-residents was further restricted by the Bundesbank today, bankers said. The measures take effect tomorrow.

Instructions received by banks this morning said that non-residents will now be able to exchange holdings in German stocks only against stocks, and bond holdings only against bonds. Previously, stock holdings could be exchanged against bonds under quotas set by the Bundesbank. Banks will now have to apply for a new quota.

A little over a year ago, the purchase of German securities was made subject to Bundesbank approval. This was later loosened to allow non-residents to shift from stocks into bonds or vice versa, within their existing portfolios.

While there was no official explanation for today's move, bankers said it is clearly aimed at further restricting transactions by non-residents and an attempt to plug possible loopholes through which existing restrictions might have been circumvented.

Domestic bonds currently carry interest rates of up to 10 percent.

## One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The rate of exchange for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Prev.	Ch.
Star. (S per £)	2.378	2.348	+2.70
Belg. fr. (F)	35.5	35.3	+0.2
Den. mark (DK)	16.5	16.4	+0.1
Deutsche mark (DM)	2.38	2.37	+0.02
Dane. krone (DK)	16.5	16.4	+0.1
Sw. krona (S)	13.5	13.4	+0.1
Yen (¥)	360.5	358.5	+2.0
Fr. fr. (F)	4.08	4.08	0.00
Pr. fr. (F)	4.07	4.07	0.00
Gr. dr. (G)	166.5	166.5	0.00
Irish pond. (Ir£)	7.88	7.88	0.00
Italy (L)	193.6	193.6	0.00
Port. escudo (P)	200.48	200.48	0.00
Spain (P)	166.6	166.6	0.00
Sw. krona (S)	13.5	13.4	+0.1
Yen (¥)	360.5	358.5	+2.0

\* Percentages change against the dollar from central rates by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

† Free. ‡ Commercial.

## Profit Doubles At Barclays In Half Year

### High Lending Rates Were Major Factor

LONDON, July 19 (AP-DJ).—Britain's biggest bank, Barclays, reported today that profit in the half year ended June 30 doubled from the year-ago period to \$66.9 million.

Earnings per share rose to 25.3 pence from 15.9 pence. The latest figures include an extraordinary profit of £2.1 million against a loss of £2.7 million a year earlier.

The bank declared an interim dividend of 3.75 pence a share, equal to 5.25 percent.

Sir John Thomson, chairman, said the profit increase reflects in part the "exceptionally high interest rates in the United Kingdom."

Results for the second half "must depend on economic conditions both at home and overseas and, in particular, on the level of interest rates and the growth we see in deposits," he said.

In another report, Thorn Electrical Industries said profit for the year ending March 31 rose 38.4 percent on a 23.8 percent rise in turnover.

Net income rose to \$40.45 million, or 50.8 pence a share, on turnover of \$508.7 million from the year earlier's \$292.3 million, or 23.2 pence a share, on revenue of \$414.6 million.

The electronics firm declared a final dividend of 12.5 pence for a total of 29.4 pence for the year compared with 28 pence last year.

Reporting a 27.3 percent decline in earnings today was Tate & Lyle, the sugar refining company. Net income in the half year ending March 31 fell to £3.35 million from £4.8 million in the year-ago half.

Also reporting today was Distillers Co., the beverage group, which showed a 14.3 percent rise in net income for the year ended March 31.

Income totaled \$450.03 million on revenues of \$2,871.7 million on turnover of 442.57 million a year earlier.

## Spain Cuts Dollar Rate

MADRID, July 19 (UPI).—The Bank of Spain today eased its support of the dollar by dropping the lower intervention point on the U.S. currency to 66.75 pesetas from 58.02 pesetas. The official parity with the dollar, however, remains at 58.02 pesetas—the rate fixed by the dollar devaluation last February.

## U.K. Jobless Rate

LONDON, July 19 (UPI).—School-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs pushed Britain's unemployment figures in mid-July to 589,202, up 12,948 from June, the Department of Employment said today. The unemployment rate, when the count was taken on July 9, was 2.5 percent of the working population, the same as last month.

## OECD Sees No Let-Up in Inflation

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, July 19 (UPI).—In an unusually outspoken report issued today, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development warns that inflation in the major industrialized countries is likely to continue at very high rates.

The organization, whose 24 member states constitute the most developed nations outside the Communist bloc, has been sounding the alarm on inflation since 1970. But its previous optimism on the possibilities of impending improvement has now given way to a rather gloomy forecast and a stern warning about the consequences.

"The secretariat's forecasts suggest that policies as at present known are unlikely to produce any widespread deceleration of prices before next year, and that even in the first half of 1974 the price rise in most countries will be at least half as high again as the longer-term average." The semi-annual "Economic Outlook" adds that if assumptions about slowing domestic demand in most states "prove false, even the present forecasts will err on the side of optimism."

"It is difficult not to suspect that without very vigorous action—and covering a wide range of countries—something like the recent rate of inflation may last for some time."

This may have "unfortunate consequences," the report warns. "There must be a serious risk that when, in advanced democratic societies, the rate of inflation advances towards figures that are in excess of 10 percent, a progressive acceleration will set in, because anticipatory action by various economic groups becomes too strong and too widespread for effective control. And high inflation rates entail distortions of income and wealth patterns which are not only unfair, but produce continuing and serious social and economic problems."

While the report does not dwell on these strains, it is a clear warning that a breakdown of monetary and financial markets and a return to the explosive inflationary situation that Germany experienced in the 1920s is not impossible.

In a special study on the international transmission of inflation, the report says there is evidence to support the theory that "imported inflation"—due to the rising price of imported goods—"is particularly serious and intractable for the smaller open European economies."

It goes on to observe that the international dimension to the problem of inflation has been undermining the effectiveness of national stabilization measures. And it suggests that Europeans, instead of introducing price freezes and restraint programs at separate intervals, might better succeed through a program "of simultaneous price control initiatives."

It also suggests a European price control or surveillance mechanism to cover "the larger national and international companies, which could be used to apply some degree of control to the foreign trade prices of those manufactured commodities whose trade is so heavily internationalized that national price control is made inoperable."

Turning to the international monetary situation, the OECD says that "definitive judgment concerning the impact of floating rates would be premature." While it notes some objections—the movement of rates has been a one-way street, that the rates may "over-correct"—the report states that "those who doubt whether the floating arrangements are working well have still to consider whether... there is any alternative" since, in the past decade, massive intervention to defend fixed rates have been a constant feature.

The recent exchange rate changes "should be sufficient, over time, to remove the most important imbalances in major countries' accounts," the report says.

It notes that the U.S. trade balance is forecast to improve by about \$3 billion this year, adding that the growth of imports is likely to decelerate through the beginning of next year (the period covered by the current outlook).

The report also expects Japanese import growth to decelerate, although it is likely to remain high. However, the report cautions that the current rate of improvement in the U.S.-Japan trade imbalance "seems unlikely to be sustained in the second half of 1973."

Overall, trade in the OECD area is likely to rise 13 percent in real terms. Given the general inflationary conditions, there are likely to be "large increases in both import and export prices."

Turning to domestic prospects of the member states, the report warns that industry in France, Germany, Britain, Austria and Switzerland by the first half of next year could be working at full capacity, exposing the economies to additional inflationary pressures unless there is some slowdown. In the United States, local government spending is expected to accelerate strongly, adding more stimulus at a time when less is desired.

Overall, "present policies are still broadly geared either to stimulate the economy or to permit above-capacity growth rates" which could result in "a number of economies 'shooting through' the potential output ceiling."

## Phase-4 Gets Positive Reaction in Europe

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, July 19 (UPI).—Europeans recorded mixed but mostly positive reactions today to U.S. steps to fight inflation and defend the dollar, and some money managers suggested the time may be fast approaching for shifting European funds into Wall Street.

In the exchange markets, the dollar strengthened and the price of gold fell 58.25 an ounce to \$114.35. Dealers explained, however, that technical factors were probably as much responsible as announcements from Washington.

Profit-taking in gold, activated by reports of possibly imminent central bank sales, influenced the price of the metal, and as it took a near-record plunge, the dollar rose.

Jean Dembet, economist for the Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, put his finger on what most European analysts considered the major weakness of the Phase-4 program when he said, "I am surprised that there are no tax measures."

An economist at a major Ger-

man bank who asked not to be cited by name said, "The substance of Phase-4 is not too impressive, but any effort must be appreciated as a sign of the American willingness to act."

Analysts said that the prospect of higher U.S. interest rates eventually must work towards improving the dollar's international value by squeezing speculators who borrow dollars to sell them (a favorite means of trying to capitalize on a falling dollar rate).

If interest rates rise, it gets costly. In Europe it already costs 10 3/4 percent to borrow dollars for six months in the Eurodollar market and 30 percent to borrow dollars overnight.

Those who borrow dollars eventually have to buy them back, and this is where they risk being squeezed. It is all right so long as the dollar is falling, but when the dollar is rising, it is costly, and there is an interest charge besides.

U.S. confirmation yesterday that it has been active in the exchange markets to support the dollar since July 10 combined with

## Wall Street on Rebound After Uncertain Start

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI).—Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed higher today. The Dow Jones industrial average advanced 1.28 to 906.68 after

being down eight points in early trading and ahead six toward the close.

Trading was active with volume totaling 18.66 million shares compared with 17.02 million yesterday.

Brokers related the early loss to concern that Phase-4 would stifle corporate earnings and attributed the recovery to hopes that Phase-4 might accomplish its goal of controlling inflation.

Prices began to surge following reports that President Nixon had decided to release tape recordings relevant to the Watergate hearings but pulled back after it was announced that the information was based on a hoax telephone call. Prices were again on the rebound at the close.

Kaiser-Roth, one of the most actively traded issues, fell 1 to 13. Seaboard Coast Line climbed 1 5/8 to 25 5/8 after declaring a 5 percent stock dividend.

Alexander's fell 3/4 to 5 5/8, after announcing that an unidentified U.K. retailer decided against a tender offer for Alexander's stock.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.08 to 33.06. Brown Foreman class B, the most active issue, closed at 20 1/8 down 1 7/8. Kanto fell 1/8 to 1 1/4. Champion Home Builders rose 1/4 to 7 1/4 and Syntex was up 1 7/8 to 97 3/8.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares rose 1.15 to 99.25. Bonds closed at their lowest levels of the day as prices were adjusted to meet the expected higher rates anticipated over the near term.

U.S. Interest Rates Seen Climbing Higher

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP-DJ).—The U.S. banking industry's prime rate could hit 9 percent within weeks if the government does not intervene in the rate-setting mechanism, market specialists report.

"There's very little in (Phase-4) to encourage lower rates in the short-run," said one specialist.

Meanwhile, most of the largest banks have now boosted their prime rates to 8 1/2 from 8 1/4 percent, following the lead Monday of First National Bank of Chicago.

## Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Allis-Chalmers				Cranes				Hercules				Phelps Dodge			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	308.8	282.7		Revenue (millions)	239.9	215.6		Revenue (millions)	285.6	250.3		Revenue (millions)	254.3	207.4	
Profits (millions)	5.89	2.97		Profits (millions)	5.35	2.78		Profits (millions)	25.70	20.23		Profits (millions)	29.3	24.9	
Per Share	0.47	0.24		Per Share	1.03	0.53		Per Share	0.61	0.49		Per Share	1.43	1.22	
First Half				First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	587.7	481.8		Revenue (millions)	454.9	409.6		Revenue (millions)	548.9	464.7		Revenue (millions)*	470.9	392.8	
Profits (millions)	10.4	6.0		Profits (millions)	7.99	4.87		Profits (millions)	44.73	36.31		Profits (millions)	54.6	46.5	
Per Share	0.83	0.48		Per Share	1.54	0.92		Per Share	1.08	0.87		Per Share	2.66	2.29	
* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.			
Amer. Electric Power				Detroit Edison				John				Pallman			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	226.4	208.2		Revenue (millions)	176.7	160.6		Revenue (millions)	318.3	298.2		Revenue (millions)	237.1	156.6	
Profits (millions)	46.24	39.95		Profits (millions)	14.08	18.98		Profits (millions)	15.49	12.36		Profits (millions)	10.5	3.9	
Per Share	0.71	0.67		Per Share	0.35	0.53		Per Share	0.68	0.51		Per Share	2.19	0.83	
First Half				First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	468.1	419.1		Revenue (millions)	353.8	372.0		Revenue (millions)	618.3	555.6		Revenue (millions)	452.4	370.8	
Profits (millions)	90.48	77.69		Profits (millions)	0.89	1.04		Profits (millions)	27.15	21.32		Profits (millions)	16.8	8.0	
Per Share	1.45	1.30		Per Share	0.89	1.04		Per Share	1.15	0.88		Per Share	3.50	1.67	
* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.			
Avon Products				FMC				Kimberly-Clark				Rockwell Int'l			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	259.6	234.6		Revenue (millions)	444.2	390.9		Revenue (millions)	282.0	243.0		Revenue (millions)	81.7	69.5	
Profits (millions)	29.05	26.34		Profits (millions)	35.6	21.4		Profits (millions)	19.1	14.0		Profits (millions)	36.30	32.09	
Per Share	0.50	0.46		Per Share	0.77	0.45		Per Share	0.83	0.60		Per Share	1.15	1.03	
First Half				First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	490.5	409.7		Revenue (millions)	842.3	749.2		Revenue (millions)	564.0	496.0		Revenue (millions)	100.0	88.9	
Profits (millions)	49.37	43.46		Profits (millions)	45.3	37.7		Profits (millions)	40.5	27.9		Profits (millions)	65.1	70.7	
Per Share	0.85	0.75		Per Share	1.24	1.14		Per Share	1.74	1.20		Per Share	3.09	3.29	
* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.			
Bechtel-Weyer				General Dynamics				Nabisco				Santa Fe Industries			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	333.2	296.6		Revenue (millions)	428.8	386.9		Revenue (millions)	317.9	285.5		Revenue (millions)	296.1	238.8	
Profits (millions)	34.28	20.57		Profits (millions)	9.08	6.33		Revenue (millions)	10.86	12.26		Profits (millions)	23.88	18.31	
Per Share	0.75	0.64		Per Share	0.88	0.60		Per Share	0.72	0.81		Per Share	0.92	0.73	
First Half				First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	680.8	577.6		Revenue (millions)	836.9	789.1		Revenue (millions)	632.9	572.0		Revenue (millions)	570.4	465.9	
Profits (millions)	43.98	35.13		Profits (millions)	16.5	11.4		Revenue (millions)	24.28	25.28		Profits (millions)	43.93	36.72	
Per Share	1.36	1.08		Per Share	1.56	1.08		Per Share	1.61	1.69		Per Share	1.72	1.47	
* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.			
Burlington Northern				General Foods				Occidental Petroleum				Singer			
Second Quarter	1973	1972		First Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)	388.0	278.5		Revenue (millions)	664.1	604.2		Revenue (millions)	810.3	671.7		Revenue (millions)	618.7	552.3	
Profits (millions)	3.2	13.8		Profits (millions)	66.1	69.8		Profits (millions)*	24.12	8.17		Profits (millions)	12.7	19.81	
Per Share	0.23	1.08		Profits (millions)	36.53	35.05		Per Share	0.35	0.18		Per Share	1.21	1.94	
First Half				Per Share	0.53	0.50		First Half				Per Share	1.15	1.01	
Revenue (millions)	587.1	526.8		Revenue (millions)	1,246.3	1,061.5		Revenue (millions)	1,496.7	1,358.8		Revenue (millions)	1,136.5	1,077.1	
Profits (millions)	16.9	20.9		Profits (millions)	82.35	73.39		Profits (millions)	43.0	0.5		Profits (millions)	43.42	38.03	
Per Share	1.29	1.63		Per Share	0.70	0.63		Per Share	0.42	0.01		Per Share	2.39	2.05	
* Indicated.				First Half				First Half				Per Share	2.39	2.05	
Revenue (millions)	296.7	271.1		Revenue (millions)	2,389.9	2,083.5		Revenue (millions)	1,830.5	1,679.5		Per Share	2.39	2.05	
Profits (millions)	48.1	44.3		Profits (millions)	157.69	136.49		Revenue (millions)	1,496.7	1,358.8		Per Share	2.39	2.05	
Per Share	0.57	0.56		Per Share	1.24	1.18		Per Share	0.42	0.01		Per Share	2.39	2.05	
* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.			
First Half				Grace (W.E.)				Pepsico				Sterling Drug			
Revenue (millions)	601.2	558.1		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972		Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Profits (millions)	86.2	81.1		Revenue (millions)	224.3	209.3		Revenue (millions)	378.1	339.9		Revenue (millions)	190.2	172.1	
Per Share	1.47	1.45		Profits (millions)	28.88	22.53		Profits (millions)	18.32	16.97		Profits (millions)	15.02	13.60	
* Indicated.				Per Share	0.55	0.79		Per Share	0.80	0.73		Per Share	0.88	0.84	
First Half				First Half				First Half				First Half			
Revenue (millions)	841.26	839.30		Revenue (millions)	1,386.1	1,125.2		Revenue (millions)	694.7	592.8		Revenue (millions)	378.8	344.7	
Per Share	2.39	2.29		Profits (millions)	37.38	31.58		Profits (millions)	23.28	20.02		Profits (millions)	24.0	20.94	
Profits (millions)	640.36	639.76		Per Share	1.13	1.10		Per Share	1.37	1.34		Per Share	0.55	0.55	
Per Share	62.34	62.32		* Indicated.				* Indicated.				* Indicated.			
* Before securities transactions.				* Before securities transactions.				* Before securities transactions.				* Before securities transactions.			



*All of these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.*



100,000,000 French Francs  
**Star European Finance N.V.**

*(Incorporated in the Netherlands)*

### 8 per cent. Bonds 1988

unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium (if any) and interest by

**Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited**  
(Incorporated in England)

*(Incorporated in England)*

**Crédit Lyonnais/Banco di Roma/Commerzbank AG**

## Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas

**Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith**

**Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas) Limited**

**Hill Samuel & Co. Limited**

**Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise**

**National Westminster Bank**

ed **Limited**

[illegible]

**The corresponding answers are a matter of record only.**



B.F. 500,000,000  
**Star Properties (Belgium) S.A.**

(Incorporated in Belgium)

### 81% Bonds 1993

**Guaranteed by**

# Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited

*(Incorporated in England)*

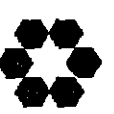
**These Bonds have been privately placed by**

**Société Générale de Banque S.A.**

**in association with**

**Hill Samuel & Co. Limited**

**This announcement concerns a matter of record only.**



B.F. 275,000,000  
**Star Regent Bruxelles S.A.**

(Incorporated in Belgium)

**9% Loan 2003**

**Guaranteed by**

# Star [Great Britain] Holdings Limited

(Incorporated in England)

**First National City Bank (Belgium) S.A.**

has agreed to provide the above loan.

## New York Stock Exchange Trading

-177- Stocks and Bonds										-178- Stocks and Bonds									
High Low Last. Crsp										High Low Last. Crsp									
P/E	Stk.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Crsp	Net	High	Low	P/E	Stk.	100s.	High	Low	Last.	Crsp	Net	High	Low
60%	61	Abt. 1.50	23	155	72 1/2	74 1/2	14	35 1/2	17%	Barney	71	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
17 1/2	24	Acme-Cor	30	22	12 1/2	12 1/2	14	24 1/2	20 1/2	Burrill	30	12	22 1/2	21 1/2	22 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
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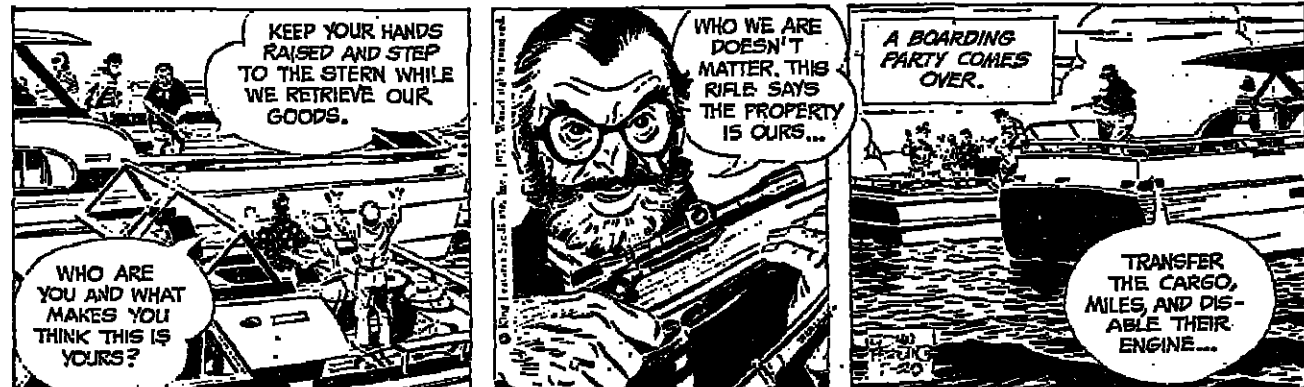


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## -By Alan Truscott

[illegible]

Yesterday's | Jambles: LARVA 30  
| Answer: Many soldiers  
| with large L

By Martin Levin

By Anne O'Grady.  
Harper & Row. 186 pp. \$5.95.

**T**HERE'S something strange about the way the motor yacht Mathilda is poking around the godforsaken Auckland Islands in search of buried treasure. Her apparent mission is to probe the deep for the wreck of a ship carrying passengers—and to salvage the gold cargo of a schooner wrecked here 100 years ago. So how come young Captain Josh finds that your sunbather and swimmer is the fishing gear should be? And what is one to make of the trawler that appears from nowhere, and offloads two thugs?

When Josh and his friends find out what the Operation Maths is up to, they are well on their way to becoming food for the giant searulls that are the islands' resident population. Miss O'Grady is almost certainly going to be a sailor's sailor and works both into a voyage of inspired violence.

By John Prebble. Holt, Rine  
& Winston. 260 pp. \$6.95.

**A** QUINTET of superslick V  
are stories by the author

Prebble brings finesse and dash of sophistication to cattle drive, the vigilante pa the double-crossing of the dian, and other classic froi

Yukies. My Great-aunt Appea-  
Dad gives the flavor of the tra-  
ncriptions with the C  
genes, maintaining high ex-  
ment with only a shred of  
The title story follows a c  
from West Texas to Kansas,  
add to the obligatory haze  
the herd's owner is sight  
"Almighty Voice" dramat  
the *guerre-d'outrance* betw  
a Cree renegade and the  
ers who "tracking him,"  
"Long Hate" is an "On-Bo-  
lent" variation and "The I  
ulator" is posse-outlaw s  
The Canadian author does  
let literary refinement set  
the way of the mortality rate

Martin Lertin reviews new  
tion for The New York Ti  
Book Review.  
of The New York Times.

## Entertainment In New York

**NEW YORK, July 19 (IPT)**—This is how critics for 'New York Times rate new film

"Battle for the Planet of the Apes" isn't great, but it's appealing, according to Vincent Canby. The fifth and reportedly the last chapter in the "fantastically successful" series of films inspired by Pierre Boulle's novel "Planet of the Apes," the film, directed by J. Lee Thompson, stars Rod McDowell, Lew Ayres and John Huston, among others. The o-

## THE LIEUTENANT OF THE LINE

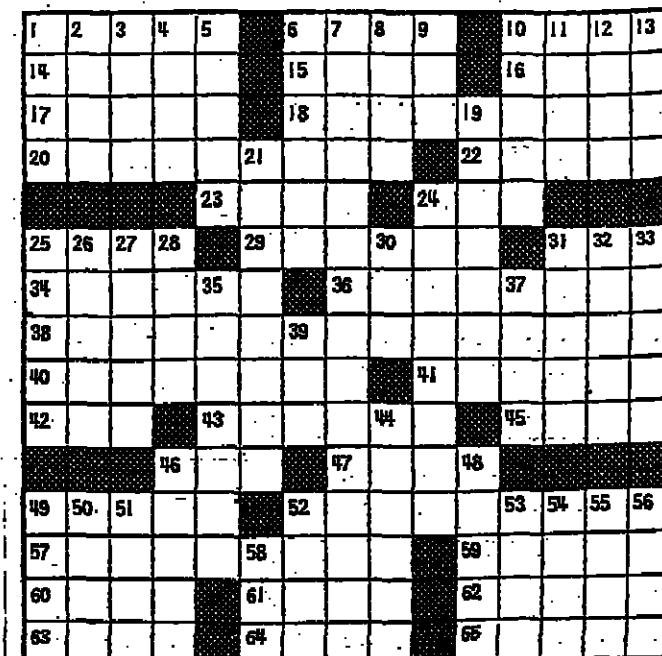
By Duncan MacNeil.  
St. Martin's Press 224 pp. \$6.95.

**T**he natives are restless along the Afghanistan border, cheeky beggars, and the 114th Highlanders—the Queen's Own Royal Strathgows—will have to get their kilts moving from Peshawar toward the Khyber

## CROSSWORD By Will We

**ACROSS**      47 Rara —      19 Certain

1 Easy job	48 Watch for	21 waitresses
6 Crisis of disgust	52 Bar order	21 Like old battlefields
10 Italian peak	57 Fundamentalists*	24 Frenzied
14 Look up to	59 Math word	25 Fragrant oil
15 Spree	60 Space	26 Prepare oneself for
16 Costello and namesakes	61 Inter —	27 Relished
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7 Down	65 Layer	32 Papa Doc's island
22 Stir up	65 Flat sides	
23 Hue	<b>DOWN</b>	33 Sea eagles
24 Scottish alder	1 Port of —	35 Art lover
25 Skilful	2 Concept	37 Hayworth
29 Nine saver	3 Average	38 Soviet fighter
31 Pronoun	4 Farmer's concern	44 Incarnation
34 Hot-dish holder	5 Gen thief's play	46 Marner
36 Vehicle	6 Former U. N. official	48 Gaza or Sunset
36 Post-party advice for	7 Life of the party	49 Down with: Fr.
7 Down	8 Expect	50 Finish line
40 Not in the middle	9 Bivds	51 Incite
41 Shrewd	10 Epithet for	52 Pastami purveyor
42 Eye color for some	7 Down	53 Hindu giant
43 — a kite	11 Jot	54 Vingt—
45 Writer Kingsley	12 Mire	55 Tara's land
46 Wine, ruling	13 A blur of court fame.	56 Shad orders
		58 Plate weapon





## Life Is Made Easier for Today's Athlete

The Rams are the envy of every pro who is housed in a college dorm that resembles a monastic cell. New Los Angeles owner Carroll Rosenbloom is spending \$135,500 on training camp this year, to make it "family-oriented."

## Even Durocher Goes To Bat for New Way

BRIVE, France, July 19 (UPI). —Fronchman Claude Tollet won the longest stage of the 20-lap Tour of France today, and Spaniard Luis Ocaña maintained his 10-lead to 21-second overall lead with just three stages remaining.

## Brave Has 26 Homers

## Darrell Evans: The Batter Before Aaron

plions receiving equal reward—\$35,000. That makes the U.S. Open the first tournament of consequence in which the guys and the gals are given financial parity.

## Women Equal Men's Purses In U.S. Open

plions receiving equal reward—\$35,000. That makes the U.S. Open the first tournament of consequence in which the guys and the gals are given financial parity.

## Major League Leaders

[illegible]

## Wednesday's Line Scores

[illegible]

**HEAVY SHAKING**—Heavyweight champion George Foreman shakes hands with sumo wrestler Yokozuna Kotozakura during television show in Tokyo to promote Sept. 1 defense against Puerto Rican Joe Roman.

## Bucs' Stargell Homers To End Dodger Streak

**Cubs Win to Snap  
Loss Streak at 6**

**Thursday**

## Cubs Win to Snap

The Cubs, leading the National League East, collected 11 hits and were aided by 10 walks of four Padre pitchers. There were three San Diego errors.

Burt Hooton worked the first five innings for the Cubs for his ninth triumph and Bill Bonham went the rest of the way for his fifth save, allowing only two hits in four innings. Cardinals' double came after singles by Rick Monday and Glenn Beckert and a walk to Jim Hickman in the third inning. Cardenal then opened the fifth with his ninth homer.

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